Solid Front Cooperation Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times Evening

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

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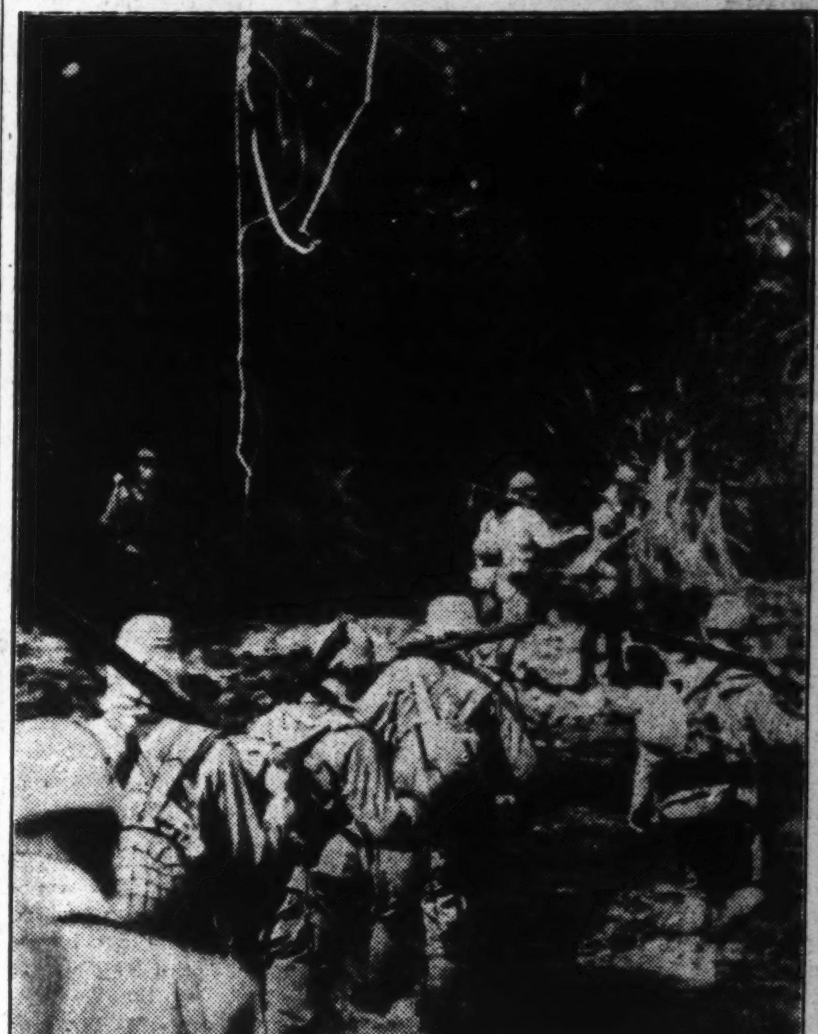
OFFENSIVE CONTINUED ON INDO-BURMA FRONT; FOES ADMIT SET-BACK

On the Burma-India Front



Faced by almost impenetrable jungle growths, a unit of the intrepid Imperial Army pushes its way knee-deep through a wilderness stream in their relentless drive to crush the foe.
(Passed by War Ministry)

Imperial Units Take Atetnanra Following Annihilative Advance

Domei

SOUTHERN BURMA-INDIAN BORDER FRONT, April 8.—Following up their smashing offensive campaign against enemy forces infesting the Mayu River area in the Arakan mountains which was launched in the beginning of March, Japanese Forces occupied Atetnanra, important enemy stronghold on March 26, it was learned today.

It was further reported that the vanguards of the same Japanese Forces continuing their lightning advance, have gained mastery of the highlands west of Atetnanra.

Enemy Admit Defeat

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 7.—Able no longer to conceal the smashing advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Burma, the headquarters of the anti-Axis Expeditionary Forces in India was forced reluctantly to admit the latest setback in an official communique issued today.

Ever since the Casablanca Conference, the anti-Axis forces in India had been propagating high and wide that Burma would be recaptured, but they were unable, nevertheless, to bring the war situation in their favor, finally acknowledging today that the "anti-Axis forces have been obliged to retreat to a new position following an encounter with the Japanese Forces."

A United Press dispatch from Calcutta disclosed that the British headquarters in India, which had remained reticent for the past 12 days in connection with the war situation in the Arakan sector, announced that a Japanese Jungle Unit advanced northward along a narrow mountainous district and forced the anti-Axis forces to withdraw 13 miles along the Mayu Peninsula sector.

Another United Press dispatch from New Delhi revealed the following information as an official communique of the anti-Axis Headquarters dated today:

"The Japanese Forces in the Arakan sector launched action several days ago and crossed the Mayu River at a point south of Kazok in order to pierce the northern section of the anti-Axis position on Mayu Peninsula. Thus, the Japanese units gravely menaced our supply line along a narrow stretch between the mountainous region north of Donbaik and the coast, with the result that the anti-Axis forces were obliged to reorganize their position."

On the other hand, an Associated Press reported from New Delhi that the anti-Axis forces on Mayu Peninsula have withdrawn to a new position as the Japanese Forces penetrated the anti-Axis position after crossing the Mayu River in the vicinity of Kazok.

Meanwhile, public opinion in India seems to have been very much dissatisfied with the deceptive announcements of the anti-Axis headquarters prior to the admission of the latest reverse in Burma.

The New Statesman, a popular

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In News Spotlight

Symphony Honoring 9 Hero Gods Of Pearl Harbor Presented Navy

On the occasion of the commemoration of the first anniversary of the joint funeral services for the nine Hero Gods of the Pearl Harbor Special Attack Flotilla, German Ambassador Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer presented to the Navy Ministry a musical composition by Helmut Felmer, professor at the Tokyo Music Academy, entitled the "Heroic Symphony" honoring the nine gallant young heroes.

The performance of Professor Felmer's composition was given at a memorial meeting held at Kanda Kyoritsu Hall at 5:30 p.m. Thursday. The meeting was attended by Dr. Hans-Ulrich von Marchtaler, as proxy for Ambassador Stahmer, Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Professor Felmer and others. The hall was packed to capacity with an eager audience.

After an address by Dr. von Marchtaler and Captain Hiraide's response expressing appreciation and gratitude, Professor Felmer gave an introductory speech on his composition and the piece was presented by the Navy Band under the baton of Seigo Uchida. Several other musical numbers were rendered.

The gist of Captain Hiraide's address follows:

"It is a matter of great pleasure to be able to express a few words of congratulation on the occasion of the first performance of Professor Felmer's "Heroic Symphony" extolling the heroic action of the nine heroes of the Pearl Harbor Special Attack Flotilla.

"Inspired with the ardent fire of patriotism the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla in concert with the aerial forces penetrated deep into the enemy base and struck ferociously, veritably dashing their own bodies against the enemy warships. However, it was only after they had sent a battleship to the bottom and achieved other brilliant results that these brave heroes gave themselves up to death. The complete abnegation of self and the absolute consecration of one's body and soul to His Majesty the Emperor and the motherland, as manifested in the supreme sacrifice of the nine heroes, may be said to be the very incarnation of Bushido and the spirit of the Japanese Navy.

"In the daring and indomitable action of the crew of the German submarine that attacked Scapa Flow, striking terror into the hearts of the enemy and astounding the whole world by their intrepid deed, we find a close resemblance to the spirit of our nine heroes and I am firmly confident that in the blood of the German and the Japanese people, standing for justice and righteousness, the spirit of self-sacrifice flows freely.

"The world is now clearly divided into the Japan-German-Italian Powers and the anti-Axis lineup centered around America and Britain, and a decisive struggle is now in progress. Collaboration between the Axis countries is being more and more intensified. Moreover, the joint warfare for the destruction of America and Britain is being conducted under a

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Friday, April 9
MAINICHI—Anglo-Indian Army Crushed
ASAHI—Inhuman Enemy Bombings

Anglo-Indian Army Crushed

MAINICHI—The Imperial Army Forces which had occupied the area north of Akyab near the Indo-Burmese border and from there had been operating against the two Anglo-Indian divisions since the latter part of December began a large-scale flanking movement against them early in March, trapped and crushed the main strength of the enemy on the bank of the River Mayu and now are engaged in mopping-up operations against the remnants of the routed divisions, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued yesterday.

It is recalled that the Imperial Forces began their Burma campaign immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and in only a little over four months drove the British and Chungking armies out of Burma, to the amazement and dismay of the enemy camp. This the enemy must remember most acutely but apparently the lesson has been lost on them, for they have persistently attempted to wrest back Burma. With the 14th Division, the greatest pride of the Anglo-Indian Army, as the mainstay, two divisions, all told, came crossing the Indian border and confronted the Japanese. It was these divisions, including what is reputedly the strongest one among them, that the Japanese destroyed or dispersed by skilful maneuvering and gallant fighting. Not only has the actual strategic damage to the enemy been quite severe but the moral shock to the enemy officers and men and the stimulus to the whole Indian people must have been profound.

Since about last October Britain began circulating its propaganda that an offensive to wrest back Burma was at hand. Its line was that the Japanese Forces were preoccupied with the war in the Pacific and New Guinea, so that it was the most opportune moment to strike. It is to be imagined, therefore, that the British, in sending the flower of their Anglo-Indian Army across the border, acted on that illusory assumption. They have now found to their cost that the Japanese battle-array is unshakably strong and that the entire Burmese people are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese Forces, leaving no room for enemy machinations.

And how have the Anglo-Indian divisions fought? As the chief of the Army Press Section has pointed out, the British made the sepoys go to the foremost line, themselves marching behind to urge them on and, of course, leading the flight when retreating.

For more than 200 years Britain has sweated and exploited the Indian people. Even at the very brink of the fall of the British Empire, it is still chaining Indians to the slave-galley and making sepoys fight its hopeless war, its own officers and men hiding behind the Indians. It is only natural in the circumstances that many sepoys have realized the absurdity of fighting the Japanese and have surrendered. The Indian people must face the facts of British barbarism and cowardice and refuse to become their human shields. The road from India to Burma is open. If Indians really wish to avoid being sacrificed to the British army, is not the way perfectly clear?

To be sure, the Imperial Forces in Burma have been able to achieve the results they have because their vanguard despite its extremely small numerical strength held the enemy divisions at bay for two months, enabling the main strength to come up in full force, and also because the main units gave full play to their mobility over the sea and negotiated the steep grades of the Arakan Mountains. The heartfelt

(Continued on Page 2)

Mrs. Chiang Falls Ill in Los Angeles-- Report Says She's Faking for Sympathy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 7.—Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who has been canvassing the Western states of America in an appeal to the public for more aid to Chungking, was scheduled to leave Los Angeles today for New York, but on the eve of her departure, she fell ill and her departure was postponed till April 10, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

As she had faked the loss of consciousness before the public to gain more sympathy on two occasions and as, when Winston Churchill stated in a recent radio address that Britain, America and the Soviet Union were the three greatest Powers of the world, excluding Chungking, she became hysterical and vehemently attacked Anthony Eden, it is generally rumored that she is only making a pretense of illness, quite discouraged at the failure of her mission.

It is further reported that although she was first welcomed as if she were Queen of fighting China, Roosevelt only gave her cold reasons for the impossibility of giving more aid to Chungking, and that her last request that United States Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles will make a visit to Chungking, was flatly refused.

The report further stated that as various vicious rumors are current in Washington concerning Soong Mei-ling, the American Government hopes that she will return to China as soon as possible.

NANKING SENDS SPECIAL ENVOY TO HSINKING

Chou Fu-hai and Suite Leave on Mission To Further Relations

Domei

NANKING, April 8.—Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister of the National Government of China, left here at 9:00 a.m. today as special envoy of the National Government of China to the Manchoukuo Government. Mr. Chou was accompanied by his suite of five members including Yang Sing-hwa, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Finance Ministry.

Among the Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese dignitaries who sent off Mr. Chou and his party was Lu Yung-huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking.

In this connection a joint announcement was made at noon today by the Foreign and Publicity Ministries of the National Government as follows:

"For the furtherance of friendly ties and to promote economic relations between China and Manchoukuo, Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan left here at 9:00 a.m. today for Manchoukuo as special envoy of the National Government of China.

"Special envoy Chou Fu-hai will inspect facilities of various important industries of Manchoukuo and will exchange frank views with the Manchoukuo Government authorities concerning the problem of cooperation between the two countries in relation to the prosecution of the current war.

"The members of the suite of special envoy Chou Fu-hai include Yang Sing-hwa, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Finance Ministry; Councilor Huang Ta of the Central Reserve Bank of China; Vice-President Cheng Chu-chen of the Central Reserve Bank of China and Toriji Okada, economic adviser to the National Government of China."

Manchou Hails Visit

Domei

HSINKING, April 8.—The visit to Manchoukuo of Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister of the National Government of China, is

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH REPULSES REDS ALONG DONETZ RIVER

Enemy Forces in Tunisia Suffer Severe Setback

Domei

BERLIN, April 8.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following announcement regarding the war situation at noon today:

Eastern Front: In the sectors near the mouth of the Kuban River and along the middle reaches of the Donetz River the Germans repulsed all local attacks launched by the Soviet forces.

Tunisian Front: Axis forces stationed in the southern sector are stubbornly resisting the attacks of superior anti-Axis forces. Enemy tank corps had succeeded in driving a wedge into Axis positions but Axis troops immediately launched counter-attacks. Thus, the enemy's encirclement attempt was completely frustrated. Meanwhile, the Italo-German forces withdrew to new positions according to schedule.

In the central and southern sectors, all anti-Axis attacks were smashed with severe losses sustained by the enemy.

Western Front: The Luftwaffe yesterday attacked the eastern and southern coasts of England and also the Island of Wight, inflicting heavy damages on military establishments there.

Domei

ROME, April 8.—Axis forces operating on the Tunisian Front are putting up a stiff resistance against the enemy forces and eight anti-Axis planes were shot down in aerial duels, the Italian High Command announced at noon today.

Yoshizawa Arrives in Canton

Domei

CANTON, April 8.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who is returning to resume his duties, arrived here this afternoon by air, from Fukuoka.

SWISS TO FOLLOW JAPAN'S EXAMPLE IN CHINA . . HORI

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, at his regular conference with foreign correspondents this morning revealed that Switzerland has also expressed willingness to relinquish its special rights in China. Observing that this move will prove a good influence, he expressed the hope that other nations will take similar steps at an early date. His comment follows:

"Following the conclusion of the Agreement between Japan and China Concerning the Rendition of Administrative Rights in Concessions and Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights, Italy and France speedily, on their own accord, declared their intention to do likewise in cooperation with Japan's action. The attitude of the remaining countries concerned, especially the neutral countries such as Switzerland, has since been a matter of interest both here and abroad.

"Now, according to the report from our Minister to Switzerland, Mr. Tamao Sakamoto, the Federal Government of Switzerland declared recently in the Swiss Parliament in reply to an interpellation of a member, that Switzerland also was prepared to relinquish her special rights in China in response to the enthusiastic desire of the Chinese people for the abolition of unequal and special rights and that this intention would be carried out in the near future.

"The expression of the Swiss Government on the question will naturally have an influence on the other countries concerned, and it is earnestly hoped that the remaining countries will take similar action as soon as possible, thereby bringing about complete elimination of unequal and special rights in China."

NANKING ENVOY SEES NOTABLES

Chen Kung-po Makes Calls on Hiranuma, Arita, Nagai in Tokyo

Chen Kung-po, Special Envoy of the National Government of China to Japan, this morning visited Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, all of whom were sent to Nanking last year as special envoys carrying Japan's goodwill to the National Government of China.

After shaking hands with Baron Hiranuma in the drawing room where he was received, Mr. Chen cordially thanked the Baron, stating, "Since the new Chinese Government was established, our country, thanks to the kind aid extended by Japan, has been making healthy progress. On this occasion, we express our thanks for Your Excellency's visit to Nanking last year as Special Envoy.

After leaving Baron Hiranuma's house at about 9:40 a.m. the Chinese emissary visited Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, at his residence at Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, and then went to the home of Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, with whom he had cordial talks.

At noon, Envoy Chen and suite were guests at a luncheon held at the Imperial Hotel under the auspices of Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company.

The Special Envoy is scheduled to call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence where he will hold a formal conference with Prime Minister Tojo regarding measures for Sino-Japanese cooperation in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Subsequently, he will attend a welcome dinner party tendered by Prime Minister Tojo to be held at 6:30 p.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence.

Chile Quake Damages Huge

The Chilean Government on Thursday announced that the damages suffered by the recent earthquake amounted to 30,000,000 pesos, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

VICHY CONTROL OF CONCESSIONS RELINQUISHED

Rights at Kulangsu, Amoy Abandoned-- Effective April 8

Domei

NANKING, April 8.—The relinquishment by France of its administrative rights in the International Settlements at Amoy and Kulangsu was formally put into effect as of April 8, with the following notification having been handed today to Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, by the representative of the French Embassy here:

1. The French Government in accordance with the statement issued on February 23, 1943, have decided to abandon its administrative rights in the International Settlements at Amoy and Kulangsu. The relinquishment of the administrative rights will be put into effect on April 8, 1943.

2. The French Government, on the same day, will abandon all public establishments and other properties attached to the Municipal Council. The responsibility should hereafter be shouldered by the Chinese authorities.

3. The Chinese authorities should respect and confirm the land and real properties which the French Government and people possess in the same settlements and other rights and interests enjoyed by them at present.

French Notification Given

Close on the heels of the signing of the return of administrative rights in the international settlement in Kulangsu, Amoy, between Tokyo and Nanking on March 27, the Vichy Government has decided to take the same action.

In accordance with the instructions from Vichy, Mr. R. de Boissezon, councillor of the French Embassy in Nanking, today notified Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi that the French Government has decided to abandon their administrative rights in the international settlement in Kulangsu to be effective from today, it was revealed.

The French official notification reads as follows, it was revealed.

1. In accordance with the declaration dated February 23, 1943, the French Government has decided to abandon administrative rights in the international settlement of Kulangsu, effective from April 8, 1943.

2. The French Government on the same day abandoned all public facilities as well as all other properties belonging to the Municipal Council of Kulangsu.

3. The Nanking Government is requested to recognize and respect French Government's and citizens' title to land and realties, as well as vested rights and interests in the said settlement.

Axis Sinks 90 Per Cent Of Anglo-U.S. Tankers

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, April 8.—The tonnage of British and American tankers sunk by Japanese, German, and Italian naval forces since the outbreak of the current World War has reached 5,600,000 tons—more than 90 per cent of the pre-war tonnage possessed by the two countries which is estimated at 6,100,000 tons.

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a middle-sized American freighter was torpedoed and sunk in the early part of March in north Atlantic waters, it is reported from Washington.

Yu Returns From Nanking

Domei

PEKING, April 8.—Yu Hsi-chieh, vice-president of the Hsinmin Society, who visited Nanking to tender President Wang Ching-wei a letter requesting the Chief Executive to assume the honorary presidency of the Hsinmin Society, returned here this evening from Nanking.

Horikiri Returns to Rome

Domei

ROME, April 8.—Zembei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador at Large and outgoing Ambassador to Italy, returned here Wednesday afternoon from Berlin.

TROUBLE RACKS CHIANG CAPITAL

Dissension, Disorder Rife in Chungking, Says Ex-Chungkingite

Domei

NANKING, April 8.—A first-hand description of the latest situation in Chungking is related by a 36-year-old former member of Chiang Kai-shek's Blue Shirt organization who after escaping from Chungking at the beginning of this year arrived at a certain peace-restored base near here recently.

His story is as follows:

"The defense of Chungking is in charge of General Liu Chih, Chungking Defense Commander, who with two divisions under him looks after the defense of an area which extends as far as 100 Chinese 'ri' outside the capital.

"Then there is the air defense headquarters and three airfields, one of which is on the bank of the Yangtze and can be used only when the waters are low.

"Chiang dispatched 600 airmen to be trained in the Soviet Union in 1941, but I do not know whether they have returned yet or not.

"There are 20 tanks for the defense of the city, while Gendarmerie Commander Ho Kuo-kang is in charge of maintaining order within the city.

"At the Military Officers' Training School division commanders above the rank of Major-General are being trained in military operations as well as in political technique.

Oil Shortage Reported

"There are 4,000 automobiles being used in transportation work

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Papen Confers in Ankara

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 8.—German Ambassador to Ankara, Baron Franz von Papen held a long interview with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu this morning.

Recently, rumor has it that Turkish Premier Ismet Inonu, who is now staying at a resort on the coast of the Sea of Marmara, is holding important negotiations with the representative of a certain country. The Anatolian News Agency here, however, today published particulars regarding the moves of Premier Inonu, denying the same rumor.

JAPANESE PUSH HOPEH MOP-UP

Chukiafow, Yentang Captured as Enemy Suffer Heavy Losses

Domei

UNNAMED BASE, April 8.—Crack units of the Imperial Forces operating in the Kingmen sector in Hopeh Province, which had been conducting offensive operations against the Chungking 38th and 35th Divisions since March 17, occupied Chukiafow, 32 kilometers east of Kingmen, and Yentang, 33 kilometers northwest of Kingmen, achieving the following war results:

Enemy dead abandoned	334
Prisoners	17
War trophies:	
Light machine-guns	2
Rifles	38
Many other arms and ammunition.	

Having driven the enemy forces away from these places, the Japanese Units returned to their original positions today.

In the meantime, other Japanese Units operating in the Yochow area have been conducting mopping-up operations against the enemy 70th corps infesting the Twanshanpon area, 22 kilometers east of Yochow. The war results so far ascertained include 36 enemy dead abandoned and six prisoners captured.

Smugglers Captured

A Japanese Navy Unit engaged in guarding the Chinese coastal areas, on March 7, captured two smuggling-vessels of the New Fourth Army in the vicinity of Towang on the northern coast of Haichow. The two vessels had been supplying arms and ammunitions to the Communist troops in the Shantung area by way of the Yangtze River, according to a Haichow dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Transport Control Assumed

The Iranian Parliament at its regular session passed a resolution on Thursday investing the Government with power to requisition all transportation facilities within the country, reports an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Hull Reported Undecided On Making Trip to London

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—It is reported that British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden declared today in the British House of Commons that the Government has formally invited United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull to visit London.

According to a Washington dispatch received here, however, Hull declared in an press interview today as follows:

"I am thankful to the British Government for its invitation, but I have as yet made no plans."

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, who has recently returned from Washington, declared today in the House of Commons that the British Government has formally invited United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull to visit England this summer, according to a London dispatch received here.

U.S. FARM BODY TO STUDY VETO

Roosevelt's Decision On Bankhead Bill Said Fated for Rejection

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 7.—In spite of President Roosevelt's veto of the Bankhead Bill in connection with the raising of prices for farm products, a decision was reached today at the regular session of the Senate to refer the bill to the Senate Agricultural Committee and the situation has so developed that the President's veto is on the verge of being over-ruled.

Although the curtain has been drawn for a while with the government's apparent defeat, the brunt of other opposition with regard to the farm problem is making itself forcefully felt and it is reported that the American government is frantically attempting to concoct some counter-measures. In other words, the President's proposals for overcoming the food shortage as given in one of his recent press interviews is being subjected to severe criticism. The main points of the president's proposal are:

1. Increasing the supply of farm implements.
2. The postponement of the drafting of 3,000,000 farm laborers.
3. Organization of farm aid armies of students and women.
4. Release of men in service during busy agricultural seasons.

The New York Times pointed out the unfavorable effects of the President's proposals in an editorial as follows:

"The Senate Army Committee in recommending the deferment of the drafting of those engaged in farm labor has committed a grave mistake. In the first place such law violates the sound principles of the selective service law whereby the circumstances of each individual is carefully investigated as to whether that person serves the country best in the army or at the home front. If the farm laborers are allowed to postpone their military service, anyone engaged in tilling even a small plot of land would be exempted, and any able-bodied man of military age, no matter how important his present field of work may be, can postpone his conscription by engaging in farm work."

The army quarters are also absolutely against the system of postponement of conscription and are vigorously attacking the government's proposal at every opportunity. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Director of Selective Service Major-General Lewis Hershey contend that the postponement of military service of farm hands would not only foment an atmosphere of general evasion of military service but would create a kind of a discriminatory treatment. They further assert that such measures would be greatly detrimental not only to the morale of the people at home but also to the fighting spirit of the men on the fighting fronts.

Patterson also severely denounced the Bankhead Bill providing for the return home of soldiers who were taken from the rural districts until January 1. If 375,000 men from the rural districts composing 10 per cent of the present American army were released, he declared, the result will be nothing else but the retardation of the army's training program.

'Heroic Symphony' Presented to Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

close and unshakable cooperation. Japan has assumed an invincible position in East Asia, and the German achievements on the European front, especially the activities of her submarines, stand forth with real brilliance.

"Professor Felmer's father was an army general and his brother died gloriously in World War I. Thus, in Professor Felmer's veins flows the fiery blood of martial ardor. Such compositions as the "Heroic Symphony" can only be fully appreciated by the martial spirited peoples of Germany and Japan.

"Germany's presentation to us of such lofty war music moves us with a profound feeling of gratitude and I am sure that the spirits of the nine heroes are listening with deep satisfaction to the strains of the harmony composed in their honor."

Professor Felmer's "Heroic Symphony" has been recorded and will be broadcast to the Axis nations and the various regions of Greater East Asia on April 19.

British Admit Raids

The bombing attacks against two cities in southwestern England by a German bomber squadron on Wednesday was officially announced by the British Air Ministry on Thursday, reports a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Thursday, in relaying a wire from London.

High Decoration Is Presented

Chen Kung-po, Special Envoy of the National Government of China to Japan, who is now visiting in Tokyo, was the recipient of the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon graciously conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor, at 11 a.m. yesterday at the Imperial Hotel, headquarters of Envoy Chen and his suite. Shown above is Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office, making the presentation.

Yahagi Exhorts Home Fronters—Denounces Puerile Enemy Efforts

Denouncing the enemy plot of misleading the world by the so-called "postwar plan" and their futile efforts aimed at alienating Japan from the Axis Powers, Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, declared before 3,000 factory workers and farmers in Takasaki city yesterday that efforts toward increased production and anti-air raid activities are important on the task of bringing the Anglo-American countries to their knees, according to the Mainichi.

The gist of his speech follows:

"There will be peace only when victory is won in this war and Japan will not sheath its sword until the enemy is thoroughly crushed. It would be well for the people to bear in mind that Japan will fight until the enemy is forced to accept terms for an unconditional surrender.

"The United States and Britain are consulting each other on what they should do when this war ends in their victory. This is nothing but their plot of fooling the world by pointing out various terms for the future of a war which they are not sure of winning.

"The Anglo-American countries are also trying desperately to abate the fighting will of the Japanese people, spreading at the same time, groundless rumors suggesting alienation between Japan and the Axis Powers. Such is only a despicable plot of the enemy and there is no foundation in it at all.

The Winning Factors

"In order to win a war, the fundamental requisite is sound ideology. Internally, however, increased production, savings, national defense, etc. may be pointed out as being important so that the people, if they concentrate their efforts toward this end, will have performed the greater portion of their duty. Then, why is increased production necessary?

"The battlefield extends to a vast area in a modern war. In the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Units are active in the Aleutians in the North, Java, Burma, etc. in the South and in the Chinese Continent and Manchoukuo. Consequently, the number of men needed reaches an enormous figure. At the home front many persons are required for producing clothing, foodstuff and arms.

"When the battlefield stretches to a huge sphere, the consumption of various materials naturally increases. Modern war demands great manpower and materials as also speed in operations, particularly for Japan, the country which is fighting the enemy on many fronts.

"Future operations in the Pacific area will most likely be centered on constructing modern land bases on various occupied islands for the purpose of launching lively activities from these footholds and making use of the inner line. The operations on the inner line are intended to crush the enemy separately and yet speedily so that the units to be assigned to this task must be prepared to launch blitz-activities.

"How can such a result be obtained? The answer is simple; mechanize these units and give them the speed required. An enormous consumption always follows a modern war and therefore, unless the home front supplements this consumption, the firing-line will be weakened.

Should Save Rice

"The producing capacity at the home front enables a country to win. The most urgent problem today is to send as many airplanes as possible to the first line, but for this purpose, aluminium is required.

"Aluminium is produced from bauxite, the article which is found in abundance in the Southern Regions. In order to transport rice from the South, a considerable tonnage of shipping is necessary, but in order to produce as many airplanes as possible and send them to the Solomon and New Guinea fronts, we must make use of these bottoms for the transportation of bauxite instead of rice. The people should realize, therefore, that to save even one grain of rice means that they are cooperating toward the construction of airplanes.

"Next, let us refer to our home defense. Having been completely taken by surprise by the bravery shown by our officers and men in the Solomons group, the United States has recently begun to resort to the plan of disturbing the rear of our forces. The American strategy being strongly urged at present is to attack our commissary route, transportation line and locomotive factories with the object of cutting off the food supply route in order to put our troops to starvation.

"At present America has other advanced bases than Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians that are nearer to our bases. America has also advanced bases in the China continent and is seeking a chance of air raiding Japan Proper. Judging from various circumstances, it is very likely that the enemy's plan of air raiding Japan this time would not be on so modest a scale as that staged in April last year.

"Come from whatever direction, we are fully prepared to meet the enemy. Our Air Force would never allow even one enemy plane to return safely to their original base. The whole nation is also determined to maintain their air defense. Both officials and civilians are prepared to work in one body for the defense of the mainland. Thus, our country is resolved to fight until final victory is gained."

Offensive Continued On Burma Front; Foes Admit Set-Back

(Continued from Page 1)

magazine in India, declared in its recent issue that it was high time the public be informed of the actual state of war in the Arakan sector.

Immediately after the Japanese Forces launched an offensive last month, the magazine said, the military authorities announced simply that fierce fighting was raging, which was closely followed by another short and brief communique: "The anti-Axis forces have withdrawn out of strategic necessity." The New Statesman pointed out that since then, the military authorities have retained icy silence.

Litvinov Reaches Cuba

Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington reached Havana, Cuba on Thursday as the first Ambassador to Cuba since the opening of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba. Upon his arrival, he immediately presented his credentials to President Fulgencio Batista y Zalduar of Cuba. However, it is reported that an acting-Ambassador will be stationed in Havana and Ambassador Litvinov will shortly return to Washington, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday, in relaying a cable from Havana.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

gratitude of the 100,000,000 people behind the guns goes out to the officers and men who have borne such hardships and overcome such difficulties with fortitude.

While Chungking is clamoring for increased supplies of munitions, Britain and the United States must recapture Burma if they are to comply. They are also making that their pretext for delay. At the same time, they must certainly know the strategic unfeasibility of wresting back Burma. United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and leaders of the British army are ranting that it is almost impossible to recapture Burma this spring because of the rainy season and the difficulty in sending large forces of the British army. In every sense Burma is now a strong link in the chain of co-prosperity nations and a point where the Japanese Forces are now making ready to deliver further painful blows on the Anglo-Indian forces and the Chungking troops in Yunnan.

Inhuman Enemy Bombings

ASAHI—A month ago we had occasion to condemn the inhuman and barbarous manner in which the British and Americans are conducting the war, their air forces carrying out indiscriminate bombings on German, French and Italian territories. The Anglo-American airmen, running amok, have since then piled deeds of shame on shame by intensifying their indiscriminate operations. Thus the volume of unarmed dwelling houses destroyed, non-combatants killed and maimed and other ruthless and wanton sacrifices is steadily mounting.

Last month, their blood-mad attention was directed not so much at Italy as at France and as a result of a savage attack on the demilitarized city of Lens in western France 73 innocent French lives were lost besides numerous injuries. In the city of Rouen 262, including 75 women, were killed. Between June, 1941 and the end of February this year, the British air force killed 3,556 and maimed 7,563 non-combatants in France alone. On April 4, despite it being broad daylight with good visibility, Anglo-American airmen conducted an indiscriminate bombing on Paris and killed more than 400 civilians. The next day they attacked Antwerp in Belgium and killed 2,007, including 250 school children, and injured more than 600. Also, more than 1,300 are said to be missing.

Germany, too, has received the visits of Anglo-American warcraft at Essen and other places. The Reich authorities have vowed full vengeance on the enemy for the cowardly attacks on open German cities and occupied areas of Western Europe.

The United States and Britain, unable to move a finger on the European continent itself and suffering untold damage from German submarines, are apparently concentrating on air raids. Utilizing the strengthened American air force in the European area, the anti-Axis camp is expected to intensify its bombings on Germany and the occupied territories of Europe hereafter. We condemn again the cowardly Anglo-American attacks on wholly unarmed and helpless civilians and ruthless destruction of dwelling houses, hospitals and schools and at the same time we express our heartfelt condolences to the victims.

In view of the fact that the same barbarous hands of the enemy are reaching out to this country, we must renew our determination to leave nothing undone for the defense of our skies and to devise new means of combating enemy air raids.

JAVA ENJOYING SOUND FINANCE

Smooth Progress Due To Residents' Trust In Japanese Banks

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 8.—Financial conditions in Java are developing quite satisfactorily with Japanese banks enjoying the highest trust of the native people, Chinese and Indian residents, due to able financial control effected by the Japanese authorities, it was learned today.

At present the monetary market of Java is controlled under a dual system of the four Japanese banks, including the Southern Development Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan and Hwanan Bank on one hand, and local banks, including the People's Bank, village banks and public pawnshops on the other, according to financial experts.

Japanese bank loans to agricultural and industrial fields are increasing daily with the progress of development of natural resources. In view of the fact that Chinese and Indian merchants are now cooperating with the Japanese in the industrial field, the demand for capital on the Japanese banks from these sources is also on the increase. Deposits of Indian and Chinese residents with the Japanese banks are also on the increase according to well-informed circles.

The People's Bank is playing an important role in the maintenance of the living standard of the native inhabitants, it is also learned.

At present there is no hint of inflation throughout Java, which is liable to happen in any country following a war. In fact, commodity prices, in some instances, are on a downward trend.

Financial experts here attribute this satisfactory condition to the following seven reasons:

(1) Smooth functioning of the currency circulation system due to trust of the people in the Japanese Military Scrip which is linked to the guilder at par.

(2) Well balanced condition in the supply and demand of capital owing to the fact that key industries are under the direct control of the Japanese Military Administration.

(3) Sound policy maintained in the compilation of the budget of Java, due to which there is no fear of inflation.

(4) The low cost of living of the native inhabitants and plentifulness in food which are vital factors in strengthening the economy of Java.

(5) The rise in the prices of luxury articles does not affect the livelihood of the people, hence prices of daily necessities do not increase.

(6) Impossibility of effecting large transactions on the part of profiteers, if any, due to strict control effected by Japanese authorities. This is also acting as a brake on the circulation of large capital.

(7) Impossibility of high prices ruling in other occupied regions, if any, affecting Java due to controlled trade.

Tunisia Italians Volunteer

Domei

ROME, April 8.—Italian nationals living in Tunisia have organized several volunteer battalions and are now fighting on the front lines, according to the Tribuna.

Off to Manchoukuo

Special Envoy Chou Fu-hai

Nanking Sends Special Envoy To Hsinking

(Continued from Page 1)

bound to have a far-reaching effect upon promoting the most friendly relations existing between the countries, as well as cementing further their economic ties, quarters close to the Government commented today.

Recalling the recent visit to Manchoukuo, of President Wang Ching-wei and the return visit to China of Premier Chang Ching-hui, these sources asserted that the visit to Manchoukuo again of such a high personage as Chou Fu-hai who is the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister, will only serve to enhance not only the economic but political tie-up of the two countries, which in turn will bolster the inseparable tripartite relationship between Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

Closer Ties Seen

Domei

NANKING, April 8.—The mission of Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance of the National Government of China, as special envoy to the Manchoukuo Government, is to confer with Manchoukuo leaders to promote further friendly relations between the two countries, according to the well informed local observers.

Chou Fu-hai, the observers continue, will exchange frank views with Manchoukuo leaders concerning the two nations' cooperation with Japan during the decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

The observers emphasize that the National Government of China will benefit much from Mr. Chou's forthcoming extensive inspection tour in Manchoukuo which, during the short period of 10 years, has made a phenomenal progress in the fields of politics, economy and culture. According to the observers, Manchoukuo is now in a position to cooperate materially with Japan in the prosecution of the current war.

In the opinion of the observers, the repleted industrial facilities of Manchoukuo, which Mr. Chou is scheduled to inspect, will be a pattern after which the industries of new China should be established for fostering its fighting strength.

Chou Fu-hai and his party's inspection tour of Manchoukuo will be the key to the solution of the problems of commodity prices, monetary system unification and purchase of agricultural products with which the National Government is confronted.

In this connection, it is reported that Mr. Chou and his party are to make an extensive tour of inspection of Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Fushun, Anshan, Kirin and other leading cities in addition to leading industrial regions of Manchoukuo.

Trouble Racks Chiang Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

in Chungking at the present time but due to shortage of fuel they are now being run on charcoal.

"In the city, three battalions of intelligence men dressed in civilian clothes have been stationed at hotels and restaurants to mark out rebellious citizens.

"Furthermore, a battalion of 2,000 laborers, composed of all the opium smokers within the city, has been formed to give them military training or to use them as street sweepers.

"Chungking was raided 30 times between the period of April to September last year as a result of which numerous factories within and outside the capital were wrecked.

The 24th and 25th Military Factories were burned to the ground and 4,500 workers were killed or injured.

"The hills around the city are lined with an intricate network of air raid shelters which can accommodate 150,000 people. All the large firms and factories have their own shelters, while the center of the city has tunnels which can be used for taking refuge and serve as communication and which have doorways leading to all the streets. These tunnels can accommodate 200,000 people.

Prices Have Skyrocketed

"Ever since the closing of the Burma Route, the supply of gasoline, metalwares, fabrics, and drugs have become noticeably scarce, while prices have skyrocketed. The public is suffering greatly but the wealthy citizens are leading luxurious lives.

"The latest propaganda stock being used by Chungking comprises such stories as that the cities of Hankow, Kowkong, and Anking have become destitute today, that the United States and Britain will win the War of Greater East Asia or that the retrocession of concessions and abrogation of extraterritorial rights are of no value.

"There are a great number of people under the Chungking regime who wish to escape from enforced mobilization and other hardships which they are suffering from, but due to the strict surveillance of the Chungking authorities and their lack of means of transportation, they cannot escape."

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No. 15,816 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1943 Price 15 Sen

Main Force Of 2 Anglo-Indian Divisions Trapped, Crushed By Japanese Army In Burma-India Border Area Along Mayu

TANI, AOKI HOST TO ENVOY CHEN; VISIT IS HAILED

Welcome Dinner Tendered to Legislative Yuan President and Suite

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS

Stresses Japan and China Should Work Together to Bring Peace in East Asia

A welcome dinner was held for Special Envoy from China, Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, at the official residence of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani at 6:30 p.m. on Thursday under the joint sponsorship of the Foreign Minister and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki.

At the gala function attended by many Japanese and Chinese dignitaries, the following address was delivered by Foreign Minister Tani:

"Together with the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, I consider it an utmost pleasure to have been given the opportunity this evening of welcoming His Excellency Mr. Chen Kung-po, the Special Envoy of the Chinese National Government, and his party who have honored us with their presence here.

Peaceful Asia Desired

"There is no need for me to say that it is the mission given to the peoples of Japan and China to plan together and aid each other to bring about peace in East Asia and to the world.

"Since President Wang Ching-wei and His Excellency Mr. Chen Kung-po and other patriots have awakened to that mission and arose to build up peaceful China, four and a half years have gone by. Already three years have passed since the capital was returned to Nanking. Your nation has now been reborn and the cooperation between Japan and China advances by the month. Truly that is a matter of utmost felicitations.

"The period during these past four years has been tremendously eventful not only to Japan and China, but to the whole of East Asia and to the world. Through these difficult times, the relations between our two nations went smoothly. The National Government's foundations became more solid day by day and the relations between Japan and China went forward with the National Government's entry into the war at the beginning of this year, from sharing each other's joys and sorrows to one in which the two nations will live or die together: the relations advanced into an intimate and indivisible one.

"This is the true and natural form of the relations between Japan and China, and it also is an absolute requisite for the construction of the New Order in Greater East Asia. This requisite has today been completely fulfilled and the only point that remains now for Japan and China is how to expand and show hereafter this close blood-relationship. There is no need to say here that Japan's recent return of concessions and the various other measures were based on this point; at the same time, what Japan expects from your Government also exists on this point.

Lauds Chen's Visit

"The Japanese nation welcomes from its heart the visit at this time of His Excellency Mr. Chen Kung-po, who since the beginning of the Pacification Movement has been a leader in the Movement and who has truly worked for his nation. If, with this opportunity, all of us open our hearts and exchange frank opinions and we are able to contribute to the joint successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, that I believe firmly will assure happiness not only to Japan and China, but to the whole Greater East Asia.

"Allow me to dedicate a toast to the health of His Excellency Mr. Chen Kung-po and to the prosperity of China."

The gist of Special Envoy Chen's

(Continued on Page 2)

Nanking Increases Counselors to 20; New Members Named

Domei

NANKING, April 7.—The National Government of China decided at today's meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council to increase the number of political counselors from 11 to 20. The nine newly appointed counselors are Chou Lung-hsiang, Chen Chih-shih, Lin Ju-heng, Fan Chung-yun, Wang Chien-chung, Chien Ta-kuei, Wang Sung-chun, Shao Shih-chun and Yuan Yu-chuan. Simultaneously with the appointment of the above counselors, the National Government appointed Yu Hsi-chieh, Wang Chi, Yuang Wei-cheng and Chiang Hsien-chi as new members of the New National Movement Promotion Committee.

CHINA'S ENVOY AWED BY IMPERIAL GRACE

Chen Kung-Po Respectfully Issues Statement After Receiving High Honors

Chen Kung-po, Special Envoy of the National Government of China to Japan, who was accorded the great honors of being received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor on Thursday morning, respectfully issued the following statement upon his return to the Imperial Hotel where he is staying:

"It is with awe and trepidation that I recall when I arrived here three years ago as return-courtesy envoy that I was given honors of having been received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. On my present visit to your esteemed country as representative of the President of the National Government, I have been accorded the multiple honors of having been graciously presented the decoration by His Majesty the Emperor and of having been given the Imperial Luncheon, I cannot but be moved most profoundly by these high honors."

Special Envoy Chen is expected today to go through a busy program of calls. In the morning he will call on Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, at their private residences. Baron Hiranuma, Mr. Arita and Mr. Nagai last year were sent to the National Government of China at Nanking as special envoys carrying Japan's goodwill to that Government.

Special Envoy Chen will also visit General Seishiro Itagaki, former War Minister, at the Military Club. At noon he will attend a luncheon under the auspices of Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Company, at the Imperial Hotel.

After the luncheon Special Envoy Chen is scheduled to attend a round-table conference sponsored by the Kaizosha publishing house at the Imperial Hotel. Late in the afternoon Mr. Chen will call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence.

A dinner in welcome of Special Envoy Chen will be held under the sponsorship of Prime Minister Tojo at his official residence this evening.

U.S. WORKERS START STRIKE

Factory of Carnegie Steel Firm in Illinois Affected

A sudden labor strike was started by the workers of the Edgar Thompson Factory of the Carnegie Steel Corporation of Illinois, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday, in relaying a wire from Pittsburg.

The cause of the strike is reported to be the compulsory transfer of factory workers. The factory has large Government contracts for the production of military supplies,

GENERALS IIDA, SAKAI HONORED BY THE THRONE

Supreme Commanders in Burma and Hongkong Campaigns Are Granted Audience

RETURNED HOME RECENTLY

His Majesty Graciously Awards Imperial Rescript to Home-Coming War Heroes

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida who as Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma Area manifested the prestige and might of the Imperial Army under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, and Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, who as Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Hongkong campaign rendered brilliant services, were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Imperial Palace on Thursday.

The two Generals who returned recently from the front, respectfully submitted their military reports to the Throne.

Clad in their military uniforms, Lieutenant-General Iida and Lieutenant-General Sakai were received in audience by His Imperial Majesty at 10:40 a.m.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and concurrently the War Minister, and General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, were present while the returning supreme commanders submitted their reports to the Throne.

Awarded Imperial Rescript

It is with awe and trepidation to report here that His Imperial Majesty awarded a gracious Imperial Rescript to the two home-coming Generals.

Lieutenant-General Iida and Lieutenant-General Sakai were then received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida was transferred from the South China front to become the supreme commander of the Army Units advancing into the South French Indo-China toward the end of July, 1941, that is five months before the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia. He distinguished himself in disposing of difficult problems arising from the advance of the Japanese troops into Indo-China by negotiation with the authorities of that country.

As soon as the War of Greater East Asia began General Iida pushed the operations for an advance into Thailand which were to be followed by the campaign against Burma. He resolutely rejected the stratagem devised by the British and was successful in the peaceful advance of the Japanese into Thailand.

On January 20, 1942, when the operations in the Burma area started, he was made Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma area. In this capacity he carried out large-scale operations for the annihilation of the combined British and Chungking forces, in which great results were achieved.

Since that time he has been exerting himself toward the fostering and strengthening of the administration of Burma.

The coming independence of Burma is the occasion for tribute to be paid to General Iida who has paved the way for the status of an independent country which will be Burma's very shortly.

General Iida was graduated from the Military Academy in the same year as Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Hongkong Area, and Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, former War Vice-Minister. He is of a noble family like Lieutenant-General Kazumoto Machijiri.

Hails From Yamaguchi

Born in Sanami-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture, he was appointed a sub-lieutenant in 1908. He was graduated from the Army Staff College in 1915. In 1919 he joined the Recruits' Bureau of the War Office. In 1920 he was sent to Europe. Returning the next year, he was given charge

(Continued on Page 2)

India-Burma Front

Upper: A Japanese Supply Unit pushes its way through a jungle on the Indo-Burmese border, bringing supplies to the front lines on the backs of powerful, lumbering elephants. Lower: Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters reading the results of the campaign in the Akyab area on Thursday. (Upper photo Passed by the War Ministry.)

'WAINWRIGHT DAY' PLANNED

U.S. Honoring Defeated General of P.I. Battle

The amusing American reasoning that defeat and victory are the constitutions of war and that to become a prisoner is a common pass in warfare has been illustrated by the decision in the State Legislature of Connecticut to set aside April 19 as "Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright Day," former Commander of the American and Filipino forces, in commemoration of his defeat in the Philippine Islands by the Japanese Army, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

The legislature appropriated $3,000 for the commemoration ceremonies and it is reported that Mrs. Wainwright will attend the joint session of the legislature and will be presented with oak leaves.

PLANS MISSION TO SOVIET

Wallace, Welles Included as Special U.S. Envoys to Russia

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—The United States Government, exerting its utmost efforts for appeasing the Soviet Government, is reported to be contemplating the dispatch of a special mission to Kremlin in the near future. The Washington correspondent of the Daily Express today sent in the names of the members of the mission as follows:

Vice President Henry Wallace, President Roosevelt's Adviser Harry Hopkins, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, and the President's Special Emissary Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

China Fighting Meningitis

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 8.—Measures are being taken by the Anti-Epidemic Committee of Huainin to prevent the spread of meningitis to that city.

MOPPING-UP CAMPAIGN NOW BEING CARRIED OUT AGAINST ENEMY TROOPS

Yahagi Discloses Details Of Brilliant Fighting Against Odds

ENEMY PLANS BLASTED

Chungking's Hopes for Reopening of Supply Route Smashed; Burmese Cooperate

The enemy's plans to recapture Burma have been completely frustrated as the result of the annihilation of the Anglo-Indian forces along the Mayu River, declared Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters on Thursday.

He stressed the fact that every hope of Chungking to have the Burma Route reopened has been completely blasted. He pointed out that the will to fight and the fighting power of the Anglo-Indian forces in the Indo-Burma border region have dropped to a low ebb.

At the same time, Major-General Yahagi stated that the enthusiastic cooperation extended to the Japanese Forces by the Burmese was "very encouraging."

The full text of his comments follows:

"During the ten months since the Imperial Forces expelled the British and Chungking armies from Burma, the recovery and construction of Burma have progressed at a rapid pace under our appropriate military administration and with the whole-hearted cooperation of the inhabitants. In view of such progress, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared publicly in the 81st session of the Imperial Diet that Burma will be made independent within this year.

"In response to this declaration the Burmese leaders, including Prime Minister Ba Maw, came to Japan and, after completing arrangements on concrete matters relative to independence, returned to their homeland. Coincident with this memorable event, glad tidings have come regarding the battle of annihilation, for which our Imperial Forces are well known, which was carried out against two divisions of the Anglo-Indian army along the Mayu River on the Burmese-Indian frontier.

"Chungking, since the enemy's loss of Burma, has been receiving by air small quantities of materials from India, but this amounts to no more than several hundred tons which is, of course, insufficient to mitigate the acute situation existing in Chungking. In view of this situation, Chungking appealed, pleaded and demanded of the United States and Britain to realize its hope of recovering the Burma Route at all costs. The latter countries found it necessary to recover Burma from the standpoint of maintaining Chungking's confidence in them by giving material aid in order to make Chungking continue its resistance against Japan and, at the same time, to defend India as well as to realize the economic self-sufficiency of India.

"Under such situations the enemy has for a long time been boastly clamoring for the recapture of Burma and since the latter part of December last the enemy with the 14th division, the cream of the Anglo-Indian army, as its mainstay, crossed the Indian border to confront our forces. Our advance units, very small in number, which had been distributed in the neighborhood of Rachang, Donbaik and Rathedaung to the northwest of Akyab checked the main forces of the enemy for two months by brave fighting while the main body of our

(Continued on Page 2)

Kawabe's Career

Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, new Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area, hails from Toyama Prefecture. After his graduation from the Military Staff College, he was stationed in Switzerland and then served in the Army General Staff. In 1927 he was ordered to go to Java. Later, he was stationed at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin as military attache. After serving many important posts he was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in August, 1942. He studied in the same class as Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Dutch East Indies and Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines.

KAWABE APPOINTED SUCCESSOR TO IIDA

New Supreme Commander of Army in Burma Has Brilliant Record to His Credit

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, former Chief-of-Staff of the China Expeditionary Forces, as Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Burma in succession to Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida whose outstanding service to the nation in blockading the Burma Road and thus laying the foundations for the independence of Burma will be remembered by his compatriots and the Burmese people alike, was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday at the same time with the results of the campaign against the Anglo-Indian forces.

Lieutenant-General Kawabe was active in North China from the very outset of the China Affair as "Unit Commander Kawabe," giving full play to his strategic energy and invention. Later he was appointed assistant Inspectorate-General of Military Education and then in August, last year he was placed in charge of the staff of the China Expeditionary Forces. In this extremely important post he achieved great results in the campaigns against the Chungking forces.

Important Post

Now he has been placed in command of the Expeditionary Army Forces in Burma, the first line of the southern front. With the announcement of the crushing defeat inflicted on the Anglo-Indian forces attempting to recapture Burma, his appointment to this vital post has been disclosed.

The Chief-of-Staff who had been planning operations against Chungking from the eastern part of the continent will now keep an eye on Chungking from Burma as the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces there. His task is to cut into pieces the lines of communication between the Anglo-American forces and the army of Chiang Kai-shek and at the same time to bring down the heavy hammer on the heads of the enemy forces in eastern India. All those who are acquainted with his consummate strategic skill are looking forward to brilliant achievements as a commander. The low morale and feeble fighting strength of the Anglo-Indian forces, demonstrated on frequent occasions, have steadily increased the self-confidence of the Japanese troops in their campaign against their enemy to the west.

Lieutenant-General Kawabe gained his first military renown in the Peking-Tientsin campaign in the initial stage of the China Affair. His

(Continued on Page 2)

Lieutenant-General Kawabe Revealed as Supreme Commander

STEEL CORDON DRAWN

Imperial Units Launched Smashing Offensive in Early March This Year

The Japanese Army Forces operating in the India-Burma border area trapped and wiped out along the Mayu River the main force of the two British-Indian divisions which had been infesting the region north of Akyab the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. Thursday. It was added that the Japanese Forces are now carrying out mopping-up operations against the enemy.

The announcement follows:

"I. Japanese Army Forces, which had been operating against two divisions of the British-Indian forces in the area north of Akyab close to the India-Burma border since the latter part of December last year, assumed the offensive in the early part of March and in large-scale encirclement operations engaged and destroyed the main force of the enemy along the Mayu River. The Japanese Forces are now carrying out a mopping-up campaign.

"II. The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces operating in the Burma area is Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe."

Enemy Attempts Blasted

The British Indian army working feverishly in a counter-offensive against Burma and planning first to retake Akyab, near the Indo-Burmese border, was completely annihilated by the powerful encirclement and annihilation operations of our Forces. The Imperial Headquarters announcement made Thursday also revealed at the same time that the Army's Supreme Commander in the Burma area was Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe.

Among the points to be noted in those operations are that our troops with small numerical strength repulsed the enemy's furious counter offensive against the Donbeig, Dandon, and Lakiang areas; that a certain Japanese contingent went around 300 kilometers through areas in the wild Arakan mountains hitherto untrodden by man; and that replenishments and reinforcements were carried in difficult operations over seas in which the enemy was still active.

By the always active offensives of the Army Forces in the Burma area the great battle results in which the enemy was encircled and annihilated were born. The enemy's hopes to retake the Burma Route have become pure dream as a result of the great annihilative operations on the banks of the Mayu River.

Bengal Bases Hit

Imperial air units bombed enemy bases in southern Bengal, on the Burmese border and at Chittagong on April 5, according to dispatches from New Delhi to Domei relayed from Istanbul.

The anti-Axis expeditionary army headquarters in India issued a communique Wednesday as follows:

"A Japanese air unit in a mixed formation of fighters and bombers bombed the enemy airdrome in southeastern Bengal on the after-

(Continued on Page 2)

GIRAUD SUPPORTED BY ANGLO-U.S. CAMP

General De Gaulle Loses Face As Even Churchill, Eden Ignore Rebel

The 'puppet show' started last November in North Africa by the erstwhile puppeteers, Britain and the United States, featuring the rebel French factions, the De Gaullist and the Giraud elements, as the chief marionettes, is proving to be a failure, according to Domei dispatches on Wednesday from Buenos Aires.

The 'show' was thrown into a grand confusion, the puppet-strings all entangled and tied up in knots, with the greedy puppeteers trying to manipulate the marionettes for their own respective interests.

Britain has been frantically pulling strings for General Charles de Gaulle, but the United States proved to be the more influential showman by winning over the British Government to pull strings for General Henri H. Giraud and his puppet regime in North Africa.

In this respect, it is reported by the diplomatic circles in Washington that on the occasion of British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden's visit to the United States, the Anglo-American Governments agreed to support General Giraud and to ignore General de Gaulle.

Britain Backs Giraud

Ever since the British set-back in the 'Dunkirk retreat,' General de Gaulle escaped to London. He was lionized as the pioneer of tank warfare by the Britishers and was treated as the leader of "Fighting France." However, when General Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States army, who is Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, appointed General Giraud to succeed the late Admiral Jean F. Darlan, the British authorities washed their hands of General de Gaulle, and now have agreed with the United States Government to back General Giraud in the hope of gaining something in their prudential calculation.

In spite of the desertion, General de Gaulle doggedly maintains that he is the leader of "Fighting France". It is obvious that he will not concede to being subordinated to General Giraud.

In connection with General de Gaulle's stand, the New York Times reported as follows:

"General Charles de Gaulle has tendered conditions which clearly show that he will not cooperate in any way with the puppet French regime under General Giraud. He is demanding that the 'the Fighting French Government' under his leadership be given complete authority over the rebel French populace in their fight against the Axis nations."

The New York Times added that General Eisenhower ordered General de Gaulle to stay out of Africa with the purpose of evading the possibilities of the confusion surrounding the French puppet regime in North Africa being further complicated by his visit, since there is no hope of establishing harmony between the two rebel French leaders.

Churchill Clarifies Stand

The abnegation of his proposed visit to Africa completely aroused the indignation of General de Gaulle. He immediately rushed to Foreign Secretary Eden and voiced his resentment, it is said. Following General de Gaulle's conference with Foreign Secretary Eden, Prime Minister Winston Churchill revealed that the British Government will pursue a policy of disregarding General de Gaulle, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Prime Minister Churchill declared that he entertains the same views with General Eisenhower, and truly believes that the postponement of General de Gaulle's visit to Africa was absolutely necessary, the Lisbon communique reported.

According to a telegram from Algiers, it is reported that General Eisenhower was extremely raged in hearing that the De Gaullist faction has raised objections to his move. Eisenhower declared on Wednesday night that he cannot understand the reasons for the complaint from the De Gaullist elements, and that he was surprised when he first heard of their objections.

Generals Iida, Sakai Honored By the Throne

(Continued from Page 1)

of the technical research department of the Infantry School. Concurrently he held the post of an instructor in the school.

In 1930, he was appointed to be a divisional staff officer. In 1934, he was given command of a regiment. In 1937, he was appointed to the post of Director of the Recruits' Bureau.

In 1938, he was given a field post. He saw service in Central China and then in South China.

Visits Meiji Shrine

On his second day sojourn in Tokyo since his arrival in the capital, China's Special Envoy Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, visited the Meiji Shrine on Thursday morning with his suite. Later, the visiting envoy paid his respects at the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan. The above photo shows Mr. Chen (second from right) entering the compound of the Meiji Shrine.

Tani, Aoki Host To Envoy Chen; Visit Is Hailed

(Continued from Page 1)

greeting follows:

"I am very grateful for your kind invitation and to have been given this opportunity of speaking to you. What I have especially to thank you for is your return of concessions, when our nation entered the War of Greater East Asia, and your approval for the return of the international settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, and the Legation Quarter in Peking, and the abolition of extraterritoriality. And you also made a declaration that with the progress of relations between Japan and China you would make similar considerations for the already existant treaties between our two nations. This your firm decision and sincere spirit to aid China has struck and agitated the enemy peoples.

"Your Embassy in China, under the leadership of Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, is cooperating to carry out the new policy. The powerful spirit and the overflowing earnestness of the Embassy moves our Government to great respect. It is my belief that the future relations between our two nations have thus become certain and that the infinite future of Greater East Asia will progress brilliantly through the efforts and ideals of your Ambassador.

"Since the new policy was effected last month based on the policy of joint cooperation, a great change is coming over China. The whole people of China consider it a duty for China as a member of East Asia to take part in the war and they are happy in having been given that glorious honor. And they are especially happy that they are working solidly together with Japan.

"This swift change in their psychology and their earnest efforts is infinitely hopeful not only for Japan and China but for the future of Greater East Asia.

"China is not satisfied in merely entering the war; the Government and the people are working together to increase production and to train our manpower so that we will be able to cooperate with Japan at any time in any case and thus bring about a great victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

"Our relations with the Japanese Foreign Office and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs are especially deep and it is my strong wish that you will continue to lead us and teach us in the future.

"What moved me especially recently is the fact that within a month since the new commodity policy was effected, even before China's control organization was fully completed, production has not only revived but that a tendency to produce more can clearly be seen. And I am able to say definitely that the new policy is absolutely in the right direction. And if we continue to work and push it forward the results will be far greater than they are at present.

"I thank your Excellencies deeply for this invitation tonight, felicitate your good health, and pray that you will continue to drive forward the construction of Greater East Asia."

The dinner was attended by Special Envoy Chen and the four members of his suite as well as the Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang and his Embassy staff members as guests. Foreign Minister Tani and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki were the co-hosts.

The function was also attended by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, President of the Bureau of Decorations Yasutsugu Seko, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, Masaaki Hotta, former Ambassador to Italy, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, and other distinguished officials of the Foreign Office and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

CHUNGKING URGES PEOPLE TO LEAVE CITY BY MAY

Urgent Steps Taken by Mayor In Fear of Expected Japanese Air Raids

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 8.—Chungking authorities decided to enforce compulsory deconcentration of the city's populace beginning May in a move to meet expected Japanese air raids, according to information from Chungking.

A committee which will be under the direction of Ho Yao-tsu, Mayor of Chungking, has been newly formed to supervise deconcentration.

In the period from April 1 to 15, the Chungking authorities will encourage the people to leave the city, the report said, adding that from April 16 to the end of the month, the people will be pressed by the authorities to evacuate the city.

Mopping-Up Campaign Now Being Conducted

(Continued From Page 1)

noon of April 5, inflicting slight damage. There were some casualties."

The same headquarters announced on April 6 that a Japanese air unit bombed anti-Axis positions on the Burmese border on April 5.

According to a communique issued by the headquarters of the British expeditionary force in India, a Japanese air unit again bombed the British position at Chittagong on April 5.

The following communique was issued by the anti-Axis army headquarters in India at New Delhi on April 7:

"Hurricane fighters of the British air force gave battle to a powerful Japanese air unit that came attacking the southeastern area of Bengal in a formation of fighters and bombers on April 5. Part of the Japanese bombing unit dropped bombs on Maungdaw but damage was slight. There were some casualties."

P.I. TO EXPERIMENT ON WHEAT PLANTING

Authorities to Fight Unfavorable Conditions With Superior Technique

Domei

MANILA, April 7.—An exhaustive study of wheat raising in the Philippines is now being made by experts of the Japanese Military Administration here and experimental planting will be carried out in the near future at selected fields in the islands, it is learned.

While the Philippines were under United States administration, wheat planting within the islands was not undertaken as the islands have too hot a temperature for the sound growth of wheat.

In view of the importance of wheat in the daily life of the island population, however, the Japanese Military Administration is now making unsparing efforts to find a proper method for successfully growing wheat in the Philippines.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Philippines imported a total of about 9,000,000 pesos of wheat flour from the United States, Canada and Australia.

The present trial of the Japanese Military Administration is being encouraged greatly by records showing that wheat growing was successfully carried out in Cagayan Valley in the days of the Spanish administration.

According to the present experimental planting schedule, wheat seeds imported from Japan and Formosa as well as those of native varieties brought over from the Spanish days will be planted over a 1,000-chobu area.

Trial planting will be started during the months of November, December and January when the temperature in the Philippines is comparatively low, at selected wheat fields in Cagayan, Lipa, Tagaytay, as well as Baguio.

The present experiment, aiming at successfully growing wheat where climatic conditions are admittedly unfavorable with the utilization of inexperienced native labor but with the application of superior Japanese agricultural technique, is regarded by agricultural experts here as extremely significant.

Kawabe Appointed Successor to Iida

(Continued from Page 1)

younger brother, Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe, is at present Assistant Inspector-General of Military Aviation. The elder brother was born in Toyama prefecture. He graduated from the Military Staff College in 1915 and on being promoted major-general in March, 1936 he was attached to the Inspectorate-General of Military Education. His second and historic military achievement was made in the Hankow Campaign as commander of the unit bearing his name.

Served in Manchoukuo

On return to Japan he was promoted Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education. After serving in Manchoukuo as commander of a unit there, he was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the China Expeditionary Army. His thorough knowledge of and experience in China have helped him gain many victories in the campaigns against the Chungking forces. He is expected to concentrate all the strategic resources at his command on the annihilation of enemy forces in the Indo-Burmese and Sino-Burmese areas.

Ku Urges More Food

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 8.—Calling the people's attention to the importance of increasing foodstuffs production during the war period, Ku Pao-heng, Minister of Foodstuffs, urged the people to cooperate with the Government in carrying out a systematic program for increasing the output of foodstuffs in order to meet all the nation's requirements and to stabilize the livelihood of the people in the rear.

Chinese Martyrs Honored

C.P.S.

TSINAN, April 8.—A ceremony was held here recently by the Preparatory Committee of the Party Headquarters of Shantung to commemorate the martyrs of the Peace Movement. At the ceremony, a message was read to all the Party members of the province urging them to emulate the spirit of the martyrs in the task of national rejuvenation.

More Trams for Shanghai

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 8.—In a move to relieve congestion in trams and trolleys of the Settlement and Concession, which may lead to traffic accidents, the authorities concerned revealed that arrangements for increasing the numbers of these vehicles are underway being drawn up.

Honors are Awarded to Heroes In China Affair, East Asia War

Order of Golden Kite Granted to 677 Including Men Who Fell Valiantly in Hongkong Campaign, Says Army Announcement

For meritorious services rendered, decorations were granted today by His Majesty the Emperor to living war heroes and war dead who participated in the China Affair and to those who sacrificed their lives in the War of Greater East Asia, it was announced jointly by the War Ministry and the Board of Decorations today.

The present awarding of honors of the Army was the 42nd for the living persons who participated in the China Affair and the 48th for the war dead of the China Affair, and the sixth for the war dead in the War of Greater East Asia.

Of the persons thus honored, 677 were granted the Order of the Golden Kite. Among the surviving war heroes, 467 are civilians who rendered distinguished services in construction work on the China continent, the announcement said.

Twenty-four war dead, including Captain Konan Sawada, commander of a tank unit, were specially honored for their distinguished service in the reduction of Hongkong.

Outstanding among the 24 heroes was Lieutenant Keiichi Kurimura who commanded a scouting unit and rendered distinguished service in reconnoitering, which revealed the enemy's conditions as well as defenses.

Captain Miyoji Iwai also rendered meritorious service. Leading a company of troops, Captain Iwai reduced a strategically important point on a peak in Hongkong after a hand-to-hand fight against the defending British forces.

Honors also were awarded to those who rendered their services in both the China Affair and Manchurian Incident and are still living. They include Viscount Kiichi Sakatani and Saburo Hayakawa, both of the North China Political Affairs Commission, being decorated with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure respectively; Yoshio Kusaba, of the Kochu Koshi, being decorated with the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Toyokuma Horio, of the Central China Railway Company, being decorated with the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Ko Fukuda, of the Central China Telecommunication Company, being decorated with the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

YAHAGI REVEALS BATTLE DETAILS

(Continued from Page 1)

forces steadily concentrated in the neighborhood of Akyab by the difficult means of swift marine transportation and prepared for an offensive.

"On the other hand, the Arinobu detachment, which made a detour movement in the Arakan mountains hewed its way by dynamiting and digging without receiving any supplies whatever from the rear, yet continuing its arduous advance of only four or five kilometers per day.

"Its communications with the rear frequently ceased and, after marching 300 kilometers over the dangerous mountain area rising from 2,000 to 3,000 meters above sea level, succeeded at last in the early part of March in advancing to the rear of the enemy.

"The main body, taking advantage of this opportunity, commenced its advance and on March 8 encircled an enemy force of a thousand some odd hundreds in the neighborhood of Abokwa 60 kilometers to the north of Akyab and exterminated it.

"On March 16, it again encircled another enemy force of about two brigades in the neighborhood of Salangdara 50 kilometers to the northwest of Akyab and annihilated them. Then, at dawn on March 25, it crossed the Mayu River by captured enemy boats advancing into the area on the right bank of the river and attacked and crushed the enemy who was on the east side of the Mayu mountain range. Our forces then crossed the Mayu mountains reaching the coast of the Bay of Bengal and cut off the enemy's line of retreat and at the present moment they are attacking the enemy by encircling him.

"In the meantime our air force cooperated very closely with the land operations, crushing the enemy air force or destroying his air bases, fully demonstrating its fighting power.

"In these operations the British forces, as is usually the case with them, placed the Indian troops on the firing lines, always keeping themselves in the rear and taking the role of lashing the Indian soldiers to fight while they themselves were the first to retreat when the situation became unfavorable. Many Indian soldiers awakened to the folly of fighting against the Imperial Forces and surrendered.

"While these operations continued the Chungking forces in Yunnan made no movements worth noting, revealing once more the usual defect of the enemy allied forces in their joint operations.

"It has been observed that many cases of malaria occurred among the Anglo-Indian forces during the operations. Indian prisoners unanimously complained that the British alone monopolized quinine, refusing to give it to the Indian soldiers even in the most serious cases, and even drove the sick and wounded Indian soldiers to the firing lines.

"As a result of his loss of Java which produces 95 per cent of the world's production of quinine, the enemy is evidently suffering from its shortage. Consequently his fighting power seems to have greatly declined due to malaria.

"The enemy's ambition of recapturing Burma has at last been crushed. The fact that the will to fight and the fighting power of the Anglo-Indian forces are at a low ebb has been clearly proved signifies, at the same time, the increased confidence of our forces to advance into India.

"The prestige of Winston Churchill who has repeatedly expressed his confidence in capturing Akyab can be said to have been blown to bits. It is, at the same time, very encouraging that the Burmese people, burning with enthusiasm for their independence and the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, have cooperated with the Imperial Forces in the recent operations with even greater enthusiasm than at the time of the expulsion of the British from their country."

Toho Troupe Entertained

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 8.—Government officials, Chinese film stars and members of the Takarazuka Operatic Troupe of Japan were entertained at a very successful tea reception given by the China Film Company at the Palace Hotel here. Prominent among those present were Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chao Tsun-yueh, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Special Municipality and Feng Chieh, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Publicity.

C. R. B. Opening Branches

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 8.—The Central Reserve Bank will soon open branch offices at Shaoshing, Yuyao and Hsiashih in Chekiang Province and at Nanchang, Kiangsi Province.

Wang Takes Hupeh Post

C.P.S.

HANKOW, April 8.—Wang Tachung, newly-appointed director of the Department of Education of Hupeh Province to succeed Ho Tinglui, has arrived here.

PAMPHLET STRESSES UNITY OF EAST ASIA

One Billion People Must Cooperate, Says Publication of Army in N. China

Domei

PEKING, April 8.—The importance of the unity of Asiatic races in the construction of a New East Asia was stressed in a pamphlet entitled "The Entrance of the National Government of China in the War and Its Relations to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China", issued by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China.

"Without the unity of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia satisfactory consummation of the War of Greater East Asia is impossible," reads the pamphlet to be distributed today. "However, the true unity of East Asiatic races should never be achieved by force, for the unity acquired by force is bound to break."

Moved by Sincerity

The pamphlet continued that moved by Japan's justice and sincerity the National Government of China rose in arms against the Anglo-American countries.

"Respect the authority and pride of China as an independent State and then a new China will forge ahead for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia hand in hand with Japan," stated the pamphlet, at the same time advising the Japanese to cooperate with the Chinese in a sincere spirit of friendship. The pamphlet further advised to distinguish benevolent support from interference.

After pointing out that Greater East Asia holds greater natural resources than in regions under the Anglo-Americans and that a variety of vital strategic materials not easily accessible to the Anglo-Americans are now at disposal of Greater East Asia, the pamphlet emphasized that the immediate conversion of these rich resources into fighting strength will only be possible through the unity of the Asiatic races.

Trade Measures Decided

Domei

PEKING, April 8.—At the third general session of the Federation of Trade Associations held here yesterday, measures to promote further the trade between North and Central China were decided.

It was decided that the present number of three Japanese as permanent directors of the federation will be increased to seven or eight, including Chinese. This measure was taken to bring in more Chinese of ability to take part in the leadership of the organization.

They also have decided on measures to enhance the trade between North China and Manchoukuo.

Po Named Pao Chia Head

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 8.—Colonel Lu Ying, Chairman of the Pao Chia Committee of the Shanghai Special Municipality, has appointed Po Li-fu as director of the Nantao Office of the Pao Chia Committee.

Kung Named Director

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 8.—A District Officers' Training Institute will be established here by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government. Kung Huan-fei has been appointed director of the Institute.

Fu Named on Commission

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, April 8.—Fu Shih-yueh, Governor of Chekiang Province, has been appointed member on the committee supervising the return of the Japanese Concession here to the National Government.

Envoy Wu Given Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 8.—Wu Kai-sheng, Ambassador designate to Italy, has been appointed member on the committee supervising the return of the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government.

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PATRIOT'S MESSAGE AWAKENING CHINESE

China Working in Unison to Fulfill Unfinished Task Of Sun Yat-Sen

The third anniversary of the National Government's return to the capital at Nanking on March 30 finds China almost in sight of national liberty and international equality, a task began but left unfinished by the National Father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to which the comrades of the People's Revolution under the supreme leadership of President Wang Ching-wei have pledged themselves to complete, according to Tang Leang-li, Director-General of the International Publicity Board of the Nanking Government, in reviewing the National Government's three years of progress and rehabilitation.

Heralding the new era which China finds itself today with Japan, her ally, giving her full cooperation to win for that country independence and equality, Mr. Tang continues as follows:

"During the past three years, comrades in the Peace Movement, working in obedience to the behest teachings of the National Father and inspired by the lofty personal character and spirit of sacrifice of President Wang, have braved every danger, and exerted every effort to work for the salvation of China, salvaging her from the devastation to which she was subjected as a result of the gross misunderstanding that arose between the brother nations of China and Japan, a tragedy largely brought about by the machinations of the Anglo-American aggressors, the oppressors of East Asia.

Stresses Sun's Message

"Fortunately for the two countries and for the whole of East Asia, the leaders of both China and Japan realized their mistakes in time, and took cognizance of the truth of the words of China's National Father, who so succintly pointed out that China and Japan are natural friends, but unnatural enemies. As a result, the two nations have not only buried their hatchet, but have proceeded to work on a basis of cooperation that has already laid firm the foundations for the emancipation of East Asia, a task which rightfully falls on the shoulders of the two leading peoples of Asia.

"The story for the past three years has, therefore, been chiefly a story of cooperation. Ever since that auspicious day of March 30, 1940 when the National Government was restored at its capital at Nanking and announced its political program of good neighborliness and the securing of China's independence and integrity, the nation has been steadily led on the way to progress and rehabilitation.

"In the work of domestic reconstruction, the achievements of the first two years have been further consolidated and augmented in the third. Particularly, in the work of the maintenance of peace and order, the Rural Pacification Movement has proved such a great success that the campaign has been greatly extended.

"In the economic field, the successful application of various financial measures, including the strengthening of the Central Reserve Bank and the universal circulation of the legal tender, have great contributed to the stabilization of the financial situation. Industrial reconstruction has been further enhanced through the continued assistance rendered by our friendly ally, Japan, who has, among other things, restored to China practically all the industrial establishments formerly placed under military custody.

"The sincerity of the friendly intentions of our ally has in the course of the past year been given added proof, and the principles underlying the treaty concerning the basic relations between the two countries have one by one been translated into practice. Moreover, as a result of the momentous decision made by the National Government on January 9 last, for active participation in the War of Greater East Asia, the fates of Japan and China have been inseparably interwoven into one.

To Emancipate Asia

"This great decision made by the National Government through its declaration of war on Britain and the United States, it must be emphasized, is only the logical development of the Peace Movement, which is the reorientation of the People's Revolutionary Movement which has for its ultimate objective the winning for China independence and equality. This objective, as the National Father had pointed out, cannot be fully realized but with the full emancipation of East Asia, and it is for this emancipation that the War of Greater East Asia is being waged.

"The National Government, which returned to its capital three years ago to resuscitate the country, the nation from the suicidal policy of internecine strife with a brother nation, has now dedicated itself to the completion of the work of national salvation which will only be achieved with the successful outcome of the War of Greater East Asia.

"With the New Citizens' Movement serving as a means for the general spiritual mobilization of the nation, with the changes made in the administrative structure of the Government to meet the exigencies of war, with the advancement achieved in the development of the armed forces, and with the evolution of a wartime economic system following the reorganization of the National Economic Council, the country has been fully placed on a wartime basis, and all national resources are being mobilized for the successful prosecution of the war.

"The cooperation between the Government and the people, as well as the cooperation between our country and our friendly ally, which in the course of the past three years has so significantly proved their worth, will no doubt continue to stand in our stead and carry us further to greater achievements. Three years of progress and rehabilitation cannot but serve to inspire in us an unshakable confidence in our ability to carry out successfully the mission to win for our country independence and equality, and to win for East Asia co-existence and co-prosperity."

Fording a River on Burma Border

Grimly marching on, sweeping aside all obstacles, pushing, ever driving toward the enemy are the Imperial Forces operating against the Anglo-Indian units on the Indi.-Burma border.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

HEROIC GALLANTRY SEEN IN SEA BATTLE

Coral Sea Battle of May 7 Was Scene of Inspiring Devotion To Duty

By Special Asahi Correspondent Special to The Nippon Times

AT A CERTAIN BASE: May 7, the day that the first gun was fired in the Battle of the Coral Sea, saw the death of an air warrant officer who greatly inspired the crew of the aircraft carrier because of his heroic gallantry.

Our attack party, in strong formation, had reached the skies over the enemy fleet, and was pounding the main units. Then one of our attack party, a plane pilotted by Warrant Officer X X, swooped down on a 20,000 ton oil tanker through the curtain of fire from anti-aircraft guns from the vessel.

As it released its bombs, it was hit by enemy bullets and caught fire. For a time it was hovering very near to the surface of the sea. Then suddenly the plane, now a mass of flame, was seen to go up and retrace its course toward the tanker. When it got over the vessel, it seemed to pause. The next moment it crashed into the bridge of the vessel. There was a terrific sound of an explosion, and with it, the vessel broke in two and disappeared into the sea.

70 Planes Attack

In the meantime, our aircraft carrier was attacked by more than 70 enemy planes. The planes escorting the carrier went to meet the enemy planes. The anti-aircraft guns of our vessels around the aircraft carrier were in action.

More than 10 enemy planes dived to attack our carrier. The chief navigating officer of the vessel shouted: "Put the helm hard a-starboard!" The vessel turned sharply. The bombs from the enemy plans dropped into the sea.

The vessel was seen moving rapidly in the midst of huge columns of water. Then about 10 enemy planes appeared to the right. The chief navigating officer again ordered the helm put hard a-starboard. There was a bomb, another and still another. A fourth fell very near to the bow.

Flames, whipped by the wind caused by the vacuum, leaped to the bridge. The vessel was running at top speed, and it was impossible to put out the fire.

In the woodwork shop a warrant officer engaged on repair work was hit in the right thigh by splinters of a bomb. "Chop off my right leg. It bothers me. Be quick," he told a comrade near him. The comrade did as he was told to do.

The moment the warrant officer's right leg was severed, he was off. He went into his room, produced a bunch of keys from the drawer of his desk, and returning, gave them to the comrade who had cut off his right leg.

Duty Finished, Dies

"These are the keys of the store rooms. Keep them." When he had finished speaking, he dropped dead.

The temperature in the engine-room of the carrier rose rapidly. Presently it was 53 degree centigrade. A man dropped from the effects of the heat which was almost unbearable. A commander, in charge of the engine-room, wearing a towel round his head, stood straight and spoke words of encouragement to his men.

"One or two torpedoes will no sink this vessel. They never will," he shouted to his men.

By this time the enemy planes had been beaten back.

The chief navigating officer felt relieved, especially because he had successfully avoided more than 10 torpedoes. The the amplifier announced the sinking of the Saratoga. Cheers went from the throats of the crew of the Japanese aircraft carrier.

CONFERENCE HELD BY LITERARY ORGAN

Means of Rendering Patriotic Service Through Literature Discussed

The Japan Patriotic Literary Society met at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan here at 10 a.m. Thursday to discuss best means of rendering patriotic service through literature as well as to decide a fundamental basis for wartime literary works.

Sadao Togawa, one of the leading Japanese novelists, delivered the opening address following which a report was given on the Society's future plans. The body thanked the members who served with distinction in the press corps of the Army and Navy while prizes were offered to those who recently produced outstanding works.

The main discussion centered on the questions of (1) how to create works which will stimulate the people's determination to crush the Anglo-American foes to the finish, (2) how the literary circles can best appeal to the readers through works appropriate to the times and (3) daily conduct of the literati.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the conference will continue today during which more than 250 delegates from 12 cultural organizations concerned with art or literature are expected to attend.

The highlight of today's gathering will be the presence of Kan Kikuchi, Kosack Yamada and Ennosuke Ichikawa, all foremost figures in the respective fields of literature, music and the stage.

Following the meeting an evening of literature and art will be held for the general public at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda-ku by the members of the various branches of art.

ARMY STAFF SHIFTS IN NANKING LAUDED

Reshuffle in Supreme War Council to Meet New Situation Is Significant Step

Domei

NANKING, April 7.—The reshuffle of personnel of military leaders by the Supreme National Council of the National Government of China effected today, the second one effected since its establishment, is aimed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Yueng-feng, Chief of General Staff, and to prepare for the new situation created by the National Government's entry into the war, well-informed quarters declared.

The reshuffle is aimed to renovate the military staff and strengthen the national army. At a time when the National Government is making rapid strides in the building up of a national army, the sudden reshuffle of the leaders of the Supreme War Council has a great significance.

General Pao Wen-yueh, newly appointed Chief of General Staff, was chief of staff of the 34th District Army before the outbreak of the China Affair. With the return of the National Government to Nanking, he became Minister of War. It is natural therefore that he has been appointed this time as the Chief of General Staff.

General Yeh Peng, newly-appointed War Minister, held before the outbreak of the China Affair the responsible position of defending the Wuhan district. After the outbreak of the China Affair, he joined the peace front. Since most of the young officers of the national army are his former students, he is very well qualified to administer military affairs.

Together with Lieutenant-General Huang Tzu-chiang, newly appointed Inspector-General of Military Organization and Training, who is one of the outstanding instructors at the Central Military Training School, the War Minister will be an important character as a leader of the National Army.

CULTURAL MOVIES SHOWN

Travelling Show Plays in Rural Districts of China

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 8.—With a view to furthering the publicity work of the Rural Pacification Campaign, the China Film Company at Nanking has organized a traveling show to offer free screening of news and culture films of Greater East Asia in the rural districts of Nanking and Chinkiang.

This is the second time that this Company undertook publicity work in connection with the Rural Pacification Campaign for it had once before offered similar films by accompanying the Rural Pacification Army into the rural districts of Kiangsu.

Pao Chia Functioning

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 8.—Swinging rapidly into stride following its recent inauguration, the Pao Chia Committee of the Special Municipal Area is now functioning with Colonel Lu Ying, Police Commissioner of the Shanghai Special Municipality, as the chairman of the newly established Committee.

VICE-CHIEF OF STAFF COMES FROM MIYE

New Army Transportation Department Head Is Native of Nagoya

Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata whose appointment as Vice-Chief of Army General Staff was announced on Thursday was born in Miye Prefecture and after graduation from the Army Staff College in November, 1919, was attached to the Army General Staff in 1922. In August the following year, he was attached to the Kwantung Army headquarters.

In December, 1925, he became a member of the General Staff again and in December the following year, he was appointed assistant military attache to the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union.

In December, 1928, he was attached to the General Staff for the third time and in June, 1930, he was appointed military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Holland. In March, 1934, he was sent to the Soviet Union as the military attache to the Japanese Embassy.

Returning here in March, 1936, he was attached to the Military Research Section and in August the following year, he went to Manchoukuo as the commander of a certain unit. In July, 1938, he was attached to the Kwantung Army headquarters and in March, 1940, he was made a staff officer of the Kwantung Army and the military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo.

He was attached to the General Staff since March this year when the latest appointment came.

Lieutenant-General Sosaku Suzuki, who has been appointed as Chief of the Army Transportation Department, is a native of Nagoya City. He was graduated from the Army Staff College in November, 1919, and two years later, he was made a member of the General Staff in November.

In March, 1923, he was sent to Germany. In December, 1928, he became a member of the Military Affairs Bureau and in March, 1933, he was attached to the Kwantung Army headquarters.

In December that year, he was made staff officer of the Kwantung Army and in December, the following year, he was attached to the Kwantung Army headquarters.

In November, 1937, he was appointed Army staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters, and in July of the following year, he was sent to China as a member of the staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China.

In March, 1940, he was appointed a member of the General Staff. As a staff officer, he distinguished himself at the time of the attack on Singapore at the end of 1941.

In October, the following year, he was attached to the Army Ordnance Administration headquarters.

Major-General Yasumasa Fuse, the new Chief of the Military Affairs Department of the Nagoya Division, was born in Kanazawa City and became a member of the Department of Military Education in March, 1927. In August, 1936, he was sent to Manchoukuo as the commander of a certain unit while in August, the following year, he was attached to the headquarters of the Imperial Guard Division.

As the commander of a certain unit, he was sent to China in September, 1938. A year later he was appointed Commander of the Hoyo Fortress and in April, 1942, he was appointed commander of a certain unit in China again.

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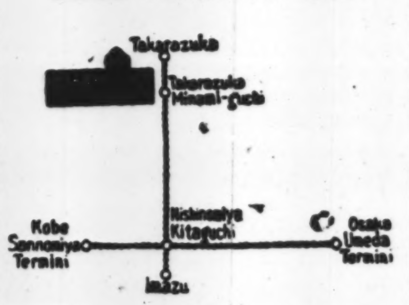

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HONGKONG TO READJUST EXCHANGE REGULATIONS

Revision Will Permit Transactions Between Military Scrip, C.R.B. Notes

Domei

HONGKONG, April 7.—The Hongkong Government-General has decided to revise the currency exchange regulations in areas under its jurisdiction beginning April 8. The move has been taken in view of the increasing demand for Central Reserve Bank of China notes by traders and travellers bound for Central and South China owing to the suspension of further issuance of new military scrip.

The present step will permit selling and buying transactions between military scrip and C.R.B. notes, whereas, heretofore, only the selling of military scrip was permitted.

Also, under the old regulations, the amount of each transaction was fixed at 1,000 yuan in C.R.B. notes but this has been altered to a sum corresponding to ¥200 in military scrip.

It is further stipulated that exchange transactions will be allowed only at military scrip exchange stations and two Japanese banks, namely, Yokohama Specie and Taiwan Banks.

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"The CREMATION CEREMONY was held on 4th April, 1943 at 2 p.m. followed by a special ceremony at the local INDIAN TEMPLE in YAMASHITA-CHO, in accordance with the HINDOO RELIGION."

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ART AND LIFE

The Sakura in Social Life

By DR. MANABU MIYOSHI
(2)

Among the feudal lords of those days there were many who were students of horticulture and lovers of sakura flowers. These collected many rare varieties in their gardens. Some of them were so proud of the varieties of the sakura flowers which they had in their gardens that they had artists come to draw sketches of their flowers.

These sketches, which were often collected and kept in beautiful albums, have been handed down to this day and are highly valued by botanists and others interested in the study of the sakura.

Among the artists who made these sketches, mention may be made of Sakamoto Konen (1800 1853), who was not only a skilful artist but a very well-known botanist as well. His sketches remain to this day.

Many of these noted kinds of sakura that flourished under the care and protection of the flower loving public of the Yedo period were lost with the gradual development of sakura gardens at the time of the decay and downfall of the feudal regime. Fortunately, there were not a few lovers of sakura flowers among the gardeners and professional horticulturists of the time.

Rare Species Saved

Soon after the Meiji Restoration they collected different kinds of sakura trees from all over Tokyo and transplanted them in their own gardens. Many rare varieties were thus saved from extinction. Among these enthusiasts was a gardener named Takagi Magoemon, who took an unusual interest in the cultivation of sakura trees and spared no efforts to preserve as many of the varieties as was possible.

For three generations this gardener's family collected a large variety of the fine sakura trees and attended to their cultivation with great zeal and energy. In 1886, some 7? different kinds grown in the nursery belonging to this professional gardener were planted along the embankments of the Arakawa river in the suburb of Tokyo.

In due course of time these trees attained maturity and formed a splendid arbor. The place has become one of the most famous flower resorts in and around Tokyo. No other place boasts of such a large number of choice varieties.

Most Appealing Flower

Of the numerous species of sakura, the most common and the most appealing is that known as the Yama-zakura which is found in abundance in forest districts almost everywhere throughout the land. Because of the simple and dignified beauty of their flowers the trees of this species have always been popular.

Many poems have been composed since olden times in praise of the Yama-zakura. Of course, other species of sakura also have beautiful flowers, particularly some Sato-zakura varieties which bear large double flowers of a very rich color. But in the strictest sense of the term, when the Japanese speak of the "national flower" they mean the Yama-zakura flower.

Hanami, which means flower viewing, is one of the important events in the social life of the Japanese people. In the feudal days when the present Tokyo was called Yedo, the townsfolk, bent on pleasure-seeking in the flower season, used to go in gala attire on flower viewing excursions to the sakura groves at Ueno or Mukojima, or to the compounds of temples where sakura flowers were in bloom, and spend whole days enjoying the beauty of the flowers.

Flower-Viewing

This practice of hanami was not confined to the people of Yedo, but was common among the countryfolk. It was, in fact, a national event.

In the prosperous years of the Genroku era (1688-1703), hanami seems to have been one of the most important annual events in the country. In those years a sort of guide-book or floral calendar was published annually for the benefit of the flower-loving public.

Some of these floral calendars have been preserved to this day although most of the flowers mentioned in them have long since disappeared.

In 812 the Emperor Saga visited the Shinsen Garden in Kyoto specially to view the flowers. It is believed that the sakura-viewing party given by the Imperial Court in the later periods originated at this time. At the present time this Court function is annually held at the Imperial Gardens in Shinjuku, Tokyo.

It will thus be seen that the sakura flowers have been held in high esteem since ancient times, and in time they have come to be regarded as the symbol of the nation. The Japanese love for this flower is reflected in their literature, arts and crafts.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

Kabuki: Its Peculiarities

By TAMOTSU OGATA
(Staff Writer)
(2)

The curtain in Kabuki playhouses is called "maku" and, when used, is pulled aside, not up. The pulling on and off of the curtain is accompanied by the rapping with "ki" (wooden clappers). The rapping with ki has an important bearing on the whole performance and as such, it is done by experienced men with meticulous care in concert with the acting and musical accompaniments going on. A moment's delay or prematurity in sounding the wooden clappers would seriously impair the performance especially at the end of an act or scene when the interests of the audience has reached its climax.

The wooden clappers are sounded also when the actor performs his elaborate and artistic posing which is called "mie" so that the spectators, already greatly excited by the acting, may be led, as they actually are, into a state of breathless trance.

Perhaps, a stranger to Kabuki will feel very unpleasant to see the rather ugly figures of property-men who are clad in black, walk about on the stage as freely as actors, busily arranging costumes, slipping stools under actors and bearing away used props, in full view of the audience. On Noh stage also, the property-men act as freely as those of Kabuki, though they are clad in usual old-style "kamishimo" which are light blue or brown.

Property Man

The property-man of Kabuki is clad entirely black; in a black robe tight black trousers, black socks and also a black hood with a black hanging covering his face. His figure is, to the eyes of those who are not much accustomed to Kabuki plays, anything but pleasant to see. Nevertheless, the property-men, who appear on the stage in quite a number when their services are needed, never bother to conceal themselves, because their black attires indicate invisibility and the audience readily accepts them as invisible beings.

Thus, Kabuki is untrammeled by any fetters of realism. Time and space are servants of the playwright, not his masters. Symbolism or impressionism is the keynote of all scenery in the Kabuki drama. When a black curtain is used in the back ground, it symbolizes the darkness of night and when at the right and left of the stage, two-fold screens made of bamboo are used, they represent a bamboo grove. A sea is symbolized by a board on which waves are painted.

Essence I Symbolism

Since the Western techniques of stage-setting was introduced to this country, the scenery of Kabuki stages has undergone considerable changes, assuming more elements of realism. However, it is considered quite questionable if such realistic stage-settings have had anything at all to add to the brilliant charm of Kabuki plays. Also, some Kabuki actors have racked their nerves trying to play realistically but their efforts and their achievements have been met only with a cold reception by competent dramatic critics. It was because realism is fundamentally incompatible with Kabuki, whose characteristic is in symbolism.

In connection with the "invisibility" of property-men in black, there is an episode. Kambei Hasegawa, famous stage-setter of the Tokugawa Era, was to receive some extra payment for a prolonged performance from the cashier of a theatre. Every time he visited the cashier, the latter pretended to be out. But, one day, Hasegawa discovered him seated in his room, clad in black cape, which was the uniform of those engaged in theatre businesses in those days, and eating with his back toward the entrance. When the latter turned round and their eyes met, Hasegawa began to reproach the cashier for his pretended absence.

With a grin on his lips, the cashier said, "Idiot! Those in black and seated backside are to be considered as absent according to the rule of the theatre. You, a stage-setter don't know this?"

Nonplussed, Hasegawa could do nothing but retreat from the scene.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 5 — The Bird's Cage

The cat leaped across the floor and scuttled into the rear of the house. The tradesmen's door opened, and a man came in, his shabby form outlined against the glow of the setting sun.

"I've brought the rice," he said. "I'm the rice-dealer of Aidai-cho."

Zenbei looked up from his work in the kitchen.

"Oh, is that the rice-dealer?"

"Yes, where shall I put the rice?"

"Wait a minute, please. I'll be there presently. This is a bachelor's house, and I have to work both in the front and the back of the house."

Zenbei walked leisurely to the front of the shop, looked nonchalantly through the curtain, glanced up the stairs where not a sound ensued to indicate what Kume and Emoshichi were doing, and then went to the tradesmen's entrance to see the rice-dealer.

"Master Gohei," he said, "you sure have a lot to do."

Gohei, the rice-dealer, had opened his shop six months earlier at the second corner opposite the rear gate of Kira's mansion. He was Isuke Maebara in reality.

Zenbei looked at his shabby attire, covered with rice bran and bits of straw, and could not repress a lump in his throat.

"Shall I measure the rice here?" asked Gohei innocently.

"Never mind. You have a reputation for being honest. I am sure the rice is just right."

"That's what everyone says. I do my best to satisfy my customers."

"When you empty out the rice, come here and have some tea."

"Thank you very much. But it is getting rather late." He took out his pipe. "Can you lend me your flint and stone for a moment, master?"

"Of course. Here you are." Zenbei went forward, taking out his own pipe.

He struck a light. Their pipes touched each other.

"Maebara, any change?"

"Um. About that . . ." He tapped out the ash loudly. "Tonight, Master Chuzaemon Yoshida from Kojimachi, Master Koheita Mori from Hayashi-cho, Master Horibe, Master Sugino, and others will meet. Can you come?"

"At your house?"

"In the store-house at the back, as usual."

"I'll come. Anything new?"

"I don't know. Kira's care is very strict, stricter than we bargained for."

"And the days pass without any ground gained."

"I don't know how it leaked out, but Yedo is full of rumor that the Ako ronin are here, that Master Kuranosuke has sold his house and is in the city and that the Ako men will surely avenge their lord's death. I don't wonder that Kira has shut himself in tighter than a tortoise in his shell."

"It is not only about us that rumor is busy. True or false, rumors fly thick and fast about Kira himself. According to these, Lord Uesugi Tanjotaihitsu is sick, and Kira escorted by a strong bodyguard, is removing to the Uesugi mansion. Also, in the near future, Kira will remove to the Uesugi stronghold in Yonezawa escorted by the Yonezawa warriors."

"Yes, the rumors are a nuisance. They magnify small things into ominous events, and make incredible things possible. It seems that popular sentiment is on our side, but even then was cannot depend on it."

"Anyway, the most urgent thing for us is to find out the lay of Kira's household."

"That's it. At the meeting in Master Yoshida's house in Kojimachi, it was agreed that before we could start anything, we must first find out the exact times when Kira is at home, obtain a plan of the inside of the house, which will give us the exact positions of his bedroom and any secret passages of escape that may exist, and find out also the number and quality of the defending warriors. So far, notwithstanding all our efforts, we have been unable to find out anything of value. Even Master Kuranosuke seems at a loss. We cannot do anything rash, lest it spoil everything."

"As a matter of fact. . ." Zenbei leaned forward, and pointed his pipe upstairs. "I am concocting a plan that will help us, but I cannot tell yet whether it will succeed or fail."

"Upstairs? Who is there?"

"A maid-servant from Kira's house. A pretty girl called Kume. . ."

"Um. . ."

"She often comes here to buy things that she doesn't need."

"H'm."

"I thought it strange. Then I understood. She had fallen in love with Emoshichi Yato, who comes here sometimes to help me."

"Emoshichi? Well, well. He's a handsome lad, to be sure."

"But what do you think? Poor lad and poor lass. They really love each other. But Emoshichi is too young to be able to make use of her. He is seventeen, and she only eighteen."

"Tis a heaven-sent opportunity. The bird must be kept in the cage, and taught."

"To be sure, but I can't take the place of Emoshichi, nor can I help him."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Gohei involuntarily.

"Sh-ssh!" warned Zenbei, then said aloud. "Oh, it's getting dark. I'll light the lamp."

As Zembei was getting the lamp out, Gohei prepared to leave.

"Thanks very much, master, for the tea. When you have the leisure, please come round at nights and see us."

He thrust his feet into his sandals and was going out when a loud thumping sounded overhead and somebody came down the stairs at breakneck speed. Gohei glanced back, and saw a young woman. She was Kume.

Kume stood at the bottom of the stairs, her face pale, breathing hard.

Zenbei was astonished. "What's the matter, Mistress Kume?" he asked.

Kume stood silent, her hands pressed against her bosom, trying to gain control of her feelings.

Then she told her story.

She had gone upstairs at the bidding of Zenbei, but Emoshichi, after looking at her once, had turned to his book again. Both of them had been too shy to speak, and a long silence had ensued. Presently, Kume had gone to the window, and had looked out. Emoshichi had continued to keep his eye on his book. They had not spoken, but each had been conscious of the presence of the other. Then suddenly as Kume had glanced directly downward in the direction of the blue string curtain, she had caught sight of a samurai standing at the entrance, looking fixedly through the curtain. She had not been able to see his face, for he had been wearing a deep sedge hat.

Fearing that the samurai intended some mischief whilst Zenbei's back was turned, she had called out to him, asking him if he wanted anything.

The man had quietly turned up his face, without speaking a word, and looked at her. In that instant Kume had recognized the samurai, and had drawn herself back from the window with an exclamation of dismay, at the same time shutting the window.

Then without saying anything to the surprised Emoshichi, she had rushed down the stairs.

Kume's voice trembled with fear as she told her story.

"And who was that man in the sedge-hat?" asked Zenbei calmly, trying to soothe the Kume's anxiety.

"He was Master Ikkaku Shimizu of Lord Kira's household. What shall I do? Oh, what shall I do if Master Shimizu goes back and reports that he saw me there upstairs in your house?"

"Eht? Ikkaku Shimizu?" exclaimed Zenbei involuntarily, and regretted it immediately afterwards.

"Oh, Master Shimizu, did you say?" he added nonchalantly. "He often passes the house on his way back from the sake-house. He is a very interesting and jovial person when drunk. Come, Mistress Kume, there is nothing to worry about. If you are called upon to explain your presence here, I will find enough excuses to acquit you of any suspicion."

Zenbei turned his face up the stairs.

"Emoshichi," he called. "Come down for a moment."

Outside the kitchen Gohei stood uncertainly for a few moments. It was fast getting dark outside, but there were still some men outside from the neighboring houses busy fetching water.

Gohei went out, stamping and beating the rice-dust from his clothes like a rice-dealer who had just unloaded his burden, and walked off with a busy air.

(To Be Continued)

POPULAR SCIENCE

Japanese Town Birds

By PRINCE NOBUSUKE TAKATSUKASA
(2)

The mandarin duck is often seen floating on the moat of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. It is a kind of wild duck about the size of a teal. The male assumes a beautiful coloring in the cold season, reminiscent of the hues of the rainbow.

In summer the male assumes the same color as the female (which has a brownish-grey appearance in general) but is distinguished by its red bill from the female, which has a black bill. Mandarin ducks sometimes nest in large hollow trees growing in the gardens of the Imperial Palace, the Aoyama Detached Palace and the Korakuen Garden at Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Little Grebe

The Japanese little grebe looks like a little ball floating on the water. It is often found on a moat or a large pond. The body is dark brown and the abdomen is pale brown.

In summer the neck turns pale red. It arrests our attention by its habit of diving on a sudden and emerging as suddenly at an unexpected spot. It is a local sub-species of the little grebe or dabchick of Europe.

It makes its nest about May on the water, against either a pole sticking out of the water, or reeds, or a tree branch drooping into the water. This kind of nest has been frequently alluded to in Japanese poetry from ancient times as the floating nest of "nio" the little grebe.

Bamboo Pheasant

Near Tokyo and Yokohama one meets with another feathered friend, the Chinese bamboo pheasant (kojukei). It bears a close resemblance to a Hungarian partridge. From spring to summer one will sometimes hear a high call-note "peetquee, peetquee" in some of the larger gardens and woods on the outskirts. It is the call of this bird.

This species was introduced from China about 20 years ago. When brought to these shores, a certain number of them were set free in some parts of Tokyo. This is an excellent gamebird and has bred so well in the Tokyo and Yokohama districts that at present it is being sedulously bred in other parts of the country as well. In Kanagawa Prefecture of which Yokohama is the main city there is a licensed game reserve for this particular bird.

The green pheasant (kiji) is not much farther afield. This bird lives and breeds, though to a limited extent, in the grounds of some of the great mansions, as well as the Imperial forests, in Tokyo.

The male differs from its cousin in the West in having the underparts glossed with bottle green and the female in having conspicuous black patches on the underparts.

Until about 30 years ago the suburbs of Tokyo were rather thickly populated with pheasants, but at present the lover of the sport with the gun must go outside Greater Tokyo to shoot them.

Momotaro

The pheasant is familiar to Japanese children, because in the fairy tale of Momotaro it renders an illustrious service, together with the monkey and the dog, in assisting the young hero in successfully accomplishing his expedition to Ogre Island.

It is also this bird that is popularly credited with a highly developed perception, the instinct to sense an approaching earthquake and herald it by its characteristic call of "ken, ken." By a strange irony of fate, however, its tell-tale cry has given us the proverb "kiji mo nakazuba, utaremo sumai." (The pheasant would not be shot, but for its cry.)

There is another expression in Japanese, "yakeno no kigisu" (the pheasant on the burnt moor), kigisu being another name for the pheasant. The expression, which signifies maternal love, is derived from the popular belief that when the moor is on fire a mother pheasant literally takes under her wings her young ones not yet able to fly, and refuses to forsake them even when faced by death.

Chief among the birds found in the suburbs of the cities in Japan are the skylark and the meadow bunting. The skylark (hibari) may sometimes be seen even in a large open space in Greater Tokyo and other cities.

ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHY

The Mind of India

(Oriental Philosophy)
(1)

Along the entire expanse of India—that ancient land of Aryavartha—the pilgrims still pursue their solitary ways over trails rich with ten millenniums of memory. Perhaps it is a Sadhu walking the mountain fastnesses of the Punjab, pronouncing his devotions to the great Rishis, the ancient Seers, inscribers of the Vedas,—perhaps a Lama seated upon one of the Mendangs of Sikkim, turning his prayer wheel,—a Sanyassin on the banks of the Ganges or the Jumna, lighting a taper over the sacred waters, in benediction to a soul now gone,—or a yellow-robed Bhiku deep in meditation before the Great Stupa at Sarnath, contemplating the scene of Gautama's first Sermon on the Wheel of the Law. These, and others, express the variation of that one theme constantly present in India's life: the challenge to the Invisible.

Spiritual Ocean

Each devotee of India—and, in his own way, each Indian is a devotee—attests to a chapter in the centuries of religious reverberation which fill the history of India. Framed by the mighty buttresses of the Himavat, which Asia regards as the witnesses to the eternal and celestial summits of a divine force, India's religious life may be likened to an ocean—the waves on its surfaces change, but eventually all merge into the depthless waters beneath, like an irresistible undercurrent into which all things cede and whence all are born.

In studying the religions of this most ancient land, one seems to catch the fragrance as of an age-old forest, for during perhaps a hundred centuries, harvest upon harvest of religion after religion flowered and died, fertilizing its soil until creeds took quick and deep root in its black and foamy loam.

Even above the influences which modern civilization has effected India, one senses the searches for Truth which have fretted the generations, back over 10,000 years to those first Aryans, who, impelled by the mysterious urge of body and spirit that moves whole peoples, pushed their way south through the Passes of the Hindu Kush. For suddenly these newcomers appeared upon the land of the dark Dravidians, who, helpless before this irresistible onrush, receded eventually down into the Deccan.

Twilight of India

"India has no twilight, but the Eastern Sky flushes suddenly," says a writer. But this is only a manner of speaking—for India has, indeed, her morning twilight, a dark misty hour when crepuscular figures and peoples seem to glide across the Asiatic stage.

Before the Aryans had flowed over India like a tidal wave, the Dravidians peopled all her surface, dwelling along the Punjab, the Ganges, and even mingling in the North with the Mongols, the Nepalese, the Tibetans.

In these pre-Aryan peoples one also feels a groping of the medieval spirit for an explanation of the Eternal Mysteries—and in some ancient tomb, upon a slab, on some carvings upon a rock, or in a remnant of the Bon-Po, we find unexpected revelations of the problems of the Unknown which called out to these peoples of Asia.

Indian Pantheon

However, approximately four millenniums before Christ, when the curtain rises in India, revealing to us the Aryans settled in well-organized life, the stage of India's religious drama is already set and the performance is already being enacted before us.

Already India has evolved an entire Pantheon although we can surmise that long ages passed in the preparation of the spectacle, and many generations of worshippers must have lived and died in inner cogitation, to conceive so full and elaborate a pageant of the Gods.

For the purposes of our study of India's religious life we must begin with the inscriptions of the Vedas, those first written Scriptures known to man. These Vedas were set down by the ancient Seers of India—the Rishis, whose anonymous labors recorded the revelations which were given to them.

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BIG SUCCESS SCORED BY SAVINGS BANKS

Total Amount of Deposits Greater Than One Year Before by 35 Per Cent

The nationwide saving increase campaign for the last fiscal year has been very successful, according to reports received from different quarters, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Among the others, the savings banks throughout the country have realized a better result than planned for, the increase in deposits during the twelve months ending March, 1943, reaching ¥2,060,000,000. The total amount of deposits in these banks at the end of March was ¥7,950,000,000, or larger than the amount one year before by about 35 per cent. In other words, the increase in the deposits with savings banks during the fiscal year 1942-43 was twice that in the fiscal year 1941-42 when it amounted to ¥1,071,000,000.

The satisfactory results realized by the savings banks is chiefly attributable to the serious efforts exercised by these banks, which appealed to the patriotic sentiment of the Japanese masses, as it is in the case of the splendid success realized by postal savings banks.

Since the outbreak of the China affair, the savings in Japan have been steadily growing larger as can be seen from the figures to follow:

At the end of fiscal year	In Million Year	Increase over previous fiscal year
1938-39	2.743	509
1939-40	3.648	859
1940-41	4.874	1.165
1941-42	5.886	1.071
1942-43	7.950	2.064

The total amount of securities held by the saving banks at present is ¥7,433,000,000, showing an increase of ¥2,069,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year. About 70 per cent of these securities are domestic national bonds. The present amount of domestic national bonds in the hands of the saving banks is ¥5,135,000,000, which as compared with the amount at the end of the previous fiscal year is larger by ¥1,575,000,000. From those figures, it is observable that the savings banks are now playing a prominent role in the absorption of national bonds.

PRICE COMMISSION SEEN FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

All Departments of Military Administration to Have Voice in Council

To meet the growing need for stabilizing commodity prices on the archipelago, the Japanese Military Administration for the Philippines has decided to appoint a Price Commission to function under its direct management, reports a Domei dispatch from Manila dated April 5.

The dispatch goes on to reveal that the Price Commission will comprise the various departments of the Japanese Military Administration, including the Paymasters' Department and the Gendarmerie, and that it will draw up a comprehensive program for the stabilization of commodity prices for all the islands.

The measures hitherto in force for the formation of commodity prices on the islands were featured by plans independently adopted by the Industrial Department of the Administration, while those to be expected of the contemplated Price Commission will signify the policies jointly worked out by the various departments of the Administration with reference to the amount of currencies in circulation, stocks of commodities channels of deliveries, police force and the like.

RAW COTTON CORPORATION TO BE FORMED IN N. CHINA

Japanese, Chinese to Organize ¥100,000,000 Concern to Up Production of Fiber

Decision was made by the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Associations to organize a North China Raw Cotton Corporation capitalized at ¥100,000,000 jointly invested in by Japanese and Chinese enterprisers concerned, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

This corporation will be charged with the mission of consolidating the various parties now connected with the disposal of raw cotton produced in North China with the ultimate object of realizing a marked increase in its production, and it is expected that the corporation will take upon itself the task of executing the following schedule:

(1) Coaching in cotton farming.

(1) Collection and purchase of raw cotton.

() Determination and adjustment of prices of raw cotton.

(4) Development of new fields for cotton farming.

Luzon Copper in Asia's Cause

Since the occupation of the Mancayan copper mine on the island of Luzon, the Philippines, Filipino miners have flocked together to seek employment under Japanese management until now the place is humming with activity. Picture shows Mancayan ores being transported to the pier.

BANKS ACCELERATING SOUTH CONSTRUCTION

Japanese, Chinese, Indian Banks Aid Rehabilitation Work In Malai and Sumatra

The operation of the South Development Bank and three other Japanese banks as well as the Chinese and Indian banks in Malai and Sumatra have contributed a great deal toward accelerating the rehabilitation and development of the industrial facilities in these southern areas for the past one year or so. At the same time, it deserves special notice that these banks are now scoring signal gains in the amount of cash deposited with them by the general public and in the amount of loans made by them to a number of parties engaged in the development of economic resources in Malai and Sumatra, according to a Domei dispatch from Shonan dated April 6.

As of March 31, the total amount of deposits with general banks in Shonan City stood at approximately 56,120,000 Straits dollars, showing a gain of approximately 6,295,000 Straits dollars over the February-end total of approximately 49,825,000 Straits dollars.

According to the national classifications of the banks concerned, the March-end total of deposits with the three Japanese banks stood at 33,913,000 Straits dollars, thereby indicating that more than half of the said total has been deposited with Japanese banks. On the other hand, the six Chinese banks had at the end of March a total of at 18,946,000 Straits dollars deposited with them, while the two Indian banks had 3,261,000 Straits dollars.

Banks In Malai

In the Malai peninsula there are 11 Japanese banks, all branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, 15 Chinese banks and their branches and eight Indian banks, totaling 34 in number, each doing business in its own territory. Reflecting the steady increase in the amount of deposits with these financial organs in the peninsula, the March-end total of deposits with the local banks stood at 34,709,000 Straits dollars, including 19,569,000 Straits dollars with the Japanese banks, 13,186,000 Straits dollars with the Chinese banks and 1,954,000 Straits dollars with the Indian banks. It appears that these signal gains in the amount of deposits are partly accountable for the advance in the rate of interest on deposits effected by the entire body of local banks on February 1 of this year, but essentially for the increase in the income of native inhabitants in parallel with the construction work being positively carried out by Japanese enterprisers. But this construction work has simultaneously given rise to a busy demand for working funds, and this trend is undeniably reflected in the increase in the amount of loans made by the local banks to the enterprisers concerned.

As a matter of fact, the total amount of loans made to these enterprisers by the South Development Bank, and other Japanese banks as well as Chinese and Indian banks in Shonan City and in Malai peninsula exceeded the ¥100,000,000 mark at the end of March. For fear of vicious inflation, the Japanese authorities are expected to issue lottery tickets so as to absorb surplus money held by the general public in these areas.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.00	— 0.20
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.40	+ 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	72.60	+ 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

TO CONTINUE BUYING OF VITAL MATERIALS

Ministry Extends Expiry Date Of Period of Purchase of Idle Stocks to June 30

The Commerce and Industry Ministry issued a communique on April 8 announcing that the Vital Materials Management Corporation will continuously purchase until next June 30 those vital materials which have been idly stored in various quarters due to wartime restrictions on their export trade, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

It will be recalled that the Finance Ministry previously promulgated a decree authorizing the said corporation to buy up these idle stocks for the purpose of enriching our wartime requirements. In view, however, of the possibility that there is a fair-sized balance of vital materials remaining yet to be disposed of despite the lapse of the specified period, which terminated on March 31, the authorities have been impelled to extend the period of purchase by the corporation until next June 30.

Directions Published

Incidentally the authorities, published the following directions in this connection:

1. Eligible Materials.

Cotton yarn, cotton cloth, rayon, rayon-mixed cloth, silk cloth and rayon cloth originally intended for exportation, commodities manufactured for exportation in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Regulations for Production and Sale of Luxuries, and those manufactured for exportation in accordance with the Regulations affecting the Japan Foreign Trade Encouraging Company.

2. Quantities To Be Purchased

Quantities reasonably recognised as idle stocks, by reason of the restricted export trade, held by manufacturers, dealers, exporters or those export-adjusting agencies falling under Article 10 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Foreign Trade Control Ordinance.

3. Purchase Prices

Purchase prices shall be fixed by the Price Commission concerned which has been organized by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

4. Period of Deliveries

From April 1, 1943 up to and including June 30, 1943.

5. Eligible Holders of Idle Stocks.

Manufacturers, dealers and exporters of materials covered by Item 1 and export adjustment organs falling under Article 10 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Foreign Trade Control Ordinance.

Bill Clearings

April 8
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	216.346	148.348
Balance	47.912	15.483

INDUSTRIALS RALLY AS UNLOADING STOPS

Various Wares in Long-Term Section Up; Spots Show Gain

In the absence of noticeable unloadings by tired longs, trading sentiment on the Tokyo Stock Exchange made a favorable showing yesterday, and it was mainly the groups of fiber issues and key industrials that began to rally in the long-term section.

In the long-term list, for example, Toyo Hemp Industrial jumped up ¥1.90, Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥1.50, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.20, Japan Soda and Japan Precision Machinery ¥1.10 each.

The short-term section was comparatively quiet, while prices of the prime issues tended to show a resilient tone in the afternoon session.

The spot market was featured by the growing revival of a bullish sentiment. Sekisan Metallic Industrial sharply went forward ¥2.50, Kamogawa Nickel ¥1.60, Japan Metallurgic Industrial ¥1.20 and Kokusan Electric Machinery ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Apr.	May	June
Kanebo Spinning (50)	126.5	——	120.3
Nisshin Spinning (50)	83.7	83.9	83.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.2	——	——
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.0	73.6	73.9
Tokyo Hemp Yarn 50)	105.8	106.4	105.6
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.8	66.7	66.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.0	83.4	83.7
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.0	——	——
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	89.1	89.1	88.4
O. S. K. (50)	——	80.1	80.7
Nissan Steamship (50)	65.9	66.5	65.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.8	——	85.:
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.8	66.2	66.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	——	112.0	110 :
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.0	141.6	141.6
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.3	——	42.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K., new	75.3	5.4	4.8	75.0
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.3	2.5	2.1	92.4
Kanebo Spin. new	72.9	3.1	2.5	72.6
Teikoku Rayon, new	69.9	9.9	9.6	69.6
Hitachi Mach Tool	89.6	90.0	89.4	89.4
Japan Steel Tube	——	68.6	8.3	68.1
Japan Oil	73.2	3.4	3.2	73.4
S. M. R.	——	75.0	4.8	——
N Y K., old	89.2	9.6	8.9	89.4
Hokkaido Coal	——	74.0	3.9	——
Kanebo Spin. old	——	126.1	5.9	——
Toyo Rayon, new	55.5	5.5	5.1	——
Kokura Iron Works	44.8	4.8	4.3	——
Japan Beer new	45.2	5.5	5.2	——
Japan Sugar, new	65.2	5.2	5.2	——
Ensuiko Sugar	——	63.7	3.7	——
Japan Mining	61.3	1.3	1.2	61.2
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.7	1.8	1.6	61.8

British Shipping Fears American Competition

(Continued from Page 6)

world, although weakened, but it had a good start.

This time things are entirely different. The United States has learned from its mistakes and the British themselves are figuring that the American merchant fleet will be considerably larger than the remains of their own. They are, therefore, looking forward with great apprehension towards the competition with the United States which is determined to utilize any chances resolutely. Though the British utterances and the report of the Shipping Board are touching upon these questions only with a great deal of circumspection, the uneasiness becomes apparent.

CONTROL BODIES AID INDUSTRY EXPANSION

Activities of Various Associations Are Rendering What Is Impossible Possible

The activities of the industrial control associations make what is impossible possible; it is quite easy, therefore, for the industrial control associations to accelerate the expansion of Japan's productive power, declares Daigo Yasukawa, president of the Electric Machine Control Association, in a recent issue of the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon, or Industrial Japan.

Mr. Yasukawa says:

The present great war has entered a stage where its issue is dependent on the result of the war of production between the belligerent nations. It is essential for Japan's final victory in the present war that the economic system of the country should concentrate its efforts for the prosecution of the war. Some people say that Japan should have much earlier placed all its industries under some or other organizations specially intended for their control. I think, however, the industrial control associations in this country were brought into existence at the right time, neither too early, nor too late.

Make Impossible Possible

Through the operation of the industrial control associations, I believe, we can render the impossible possible and produce such results as we never could in peace time. This, I can say from my own experience.

In order to realize such unusual results, however, it is necessary that all traders and manufacturers in this country should work in perfect collaboration with the industrial control associations concerned. I do not say that any of them are refusing their cooperation with the associations. I only mean that there are such manufacturers and traders in our country who are devoting their efforts to the expansion of their own enterprises, not from their selfish motive, but because of their belief that they can serve their country best by doing so.

They are as patriotic as anyone can be. Only, they should look at things from a higher level. Sometimes, they can make greater contribution to the general interests of the country by exercising their efforts along the lines specified by the industrial control associations.

First Duty of Bodies

It is the first duty of the industrial control associations to effect the coordination of the different industries in the country along the national policy for speedy productive expansion. The industrial associations are exercising great efforts to adapt the industries under their controls to the urgent needs of the times. And the success of the industrial associations in this direction is dependent on the collaboration of all the traders and manufacturers belonging to the associations.

As stated above, the proprietors of all industrial enterprises in the country are now making great efforts to serve their fatherland through the expansion of their respective industries. And in most cases, the expansion of their respective industries is the short cut to the achievement of the purposes of the industrial control associations. There are occasions, however, on which some of those traders and manufacturers are requested to depart from their respective policies in order that they might make greater contribution to the fighting strength of the country.

Production Increasing

In the electric machine industry, everything is going on smoothly relative to its control, and I can see nothing more to be desired. The production of all electric machines is increasing at a higher speed than planned for, for which I am deeply indebted to all the manufacturers belonging to our control association. Perhaps, this is also the case with all other industries in the country.

What I want to say in order to facilitate the activities of the industrial control associations is that the Government should give a large scope of activities to all such associations. I recognize the fact that the kindest guidance of the Government authorities has been necessary to the industrial associations in the past, because the associations were established quite recently, and the officials of the organizations were new to their work. By now, they know all about their duties, and are in a position to carry out their work at their own discretion and judgment to the entire satisfaction of the Government authorities.

China Ups Paper Output

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 8.—The problem of obtaining raw materials partially solved, paper plants here have increased their output by 20 per cent as compared with production in recent months, resulting in a decline of prices.

Chou Fo-Hai in Dairen

Domei

DAIREN, April 8.—Chou Fu-hai, special envoy of the National Government of China to Manchoukuo and his party arrived here at 12:55 p.m. today en route to Hsinking.

Plantations in Djawa Rejuvenated

Establishment of Plantation Enterprise Control Corporation Accelerates Development Of Agriculture There

The establishment in Djawa last July of the Plantation Enterprise Control Corporation meant a further step forward taken by the Japanese Military Administration authorities toward rearing Djawanese agriculture into a link in the more comprehensive agricultural chain in the Co-Prosperity Sphere after their successful efforts at emancipation of the estate farms from the avaricious hands of the Anglo-American and Dutch enterprisers, continues the Domei correspondent at Djakarta, whose story of the merciless colonial policy of the white residents was begun in yesterday's issue.

Predatory Influence Gone

On the completion of the subjugation campaigns by the Imperial Forces in March last year, the whole territory of Djawa was cleared of all influence of the Anglo-American and Dutch enterprisers, and thanks to the disinterested devotion of our construction corps, coupled with the wholehearted cooperation by the native inhabitants out of their sense of gratitude toward Japan as their liberator from slavery under which they had been sweated for so long, the plantations throughout the island were resuscitated on a completely fresh design. The native inhabitants working in the estate farms were freed from all disadvantages to which they had been subjected during prewar days, and in less than half a year since the subjugation of the island these plantations were restored to normal.

However, the resuscitation work extending over a period of half a year represented only one of the many stages which must be gone through before Djawanese agriculture could be reconstructed in such a manner as to be worthy of being a link in the agricultural chain in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. To this end, it was, of course, necessary to continue positive efforts, and, in particular, to conduct careful studies into the respective lines of agricultural products on the island. It was, therefore, with the main object of looking into and exercising control over plantation, production, sale, export and all other affairs relative to quinine, tea, coffee, rubber and kapok, the five staple agricultural products of Djawa, that the Japanese Military Administration authorities caused the Control Corporation to be instituted.

Activities Extensive

With the head office at Djakarta, the Control Corporation has its branches at the three key-points of Bandoeng, Surabaya and Semarang. It attends, in accordance with instructions from the Military Administration authorities, to the control of estate farms, supply of funds and materials to the plantations and storing, purchase and sale of products. It has already completed its inventories of all estate plantations and their actual business results during the years 1939, 1940 and 1941 and launched on operation in earnest.

In the following paragraphs is given a brief outline of the productive conditions and past history of the five kinds of agricultural products over which the Control Corporation has the exclusive right of control.

Quinine: In 1854, 75 red barks were first transplanted in Djawa from South America. Since then, with the rise of private cultivation of the plant, Djawa has become the greatest supply source of quinine in the world. Due to the occupation of the territory by the Japanese army the anti-Axis nations are suffering from a serious shortage of quinine which is indispensable in carrying on military operations in the tropical zone.

The present output of quinine in the island under the management of the Imperial Forces far exceeds the production during the prewar days and the material is now being distributed throughout the island in ample quantities, playing a major part in the prevention of malaria.

Coffee: The coffee-plant was originally transplanted in 1869 and its cultivation was pushed by compulsion in prewar days. The areas under crop total 97,000 hectares, and as two-thirds of the output were being exported annually, at present coffee is more or less in a state of overproduction, but the Japanese army is taking charge of the plantations and is making large shipments of the product from time to time when bottoms are available.

Output Adjusted

Rubber: Rubber plantation in Djawa was started only in 1905, but with the development of the automobile industry of the world it has taken rapid strides, during the short period since then, until today the island ranks only second in the world in point of output following Malai peninsula. The areas under crop aggregate 244,000 hectares and the production is being adjusted according to the instruction from the Military Administration authorities.

Tea: Tea was first introduced into Djawa from China in 1826. After passing through the period of compulsory plantation, tea cultivation became a civilian enterprise in 1865, and later, when the Assam specie of India was transplanted, the native tea growing made rapid development. The total areas under cultivation amount to 104,000 hectares occupying third place in this respect throughout the world following India and Ceylon. Cultivation of castor-bean, ramie and acacia is encouraged in estate tea plantations at present.

Kapok: The cultivation of kapok trees made greater development in native farms than in estate plantations. The areas under crop total 21,000 hectares, and because the larger portion of kapok was being exported during prewar days, the loss of its overseas markets on account of the war directly affects the life of the native inhabitants. Taking this point into careful consideration the Military Administration authorities are having the Control Corporation purchase as much of the product as possible.

Thus the Control Corporation is actively engaged not only in the securing of agricultural products of Djawa, but in the utilization of surplus products, and already good results have been obtained. Moreover, with the expansion of shipping facilities on the spot the Control Corporation will be able to function with greater smoothness and to better advantage of all concerned.

MANCHOUKUO TO INTENSIFY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

Various Measures to Be Taken To Increase Production of War Materials

The Engineering and Scientific Department of Manchoukuo has decided to launch greater activities in the new fiscal year in embodiment of its policy to work in close cooperation with the scientific and engineering circles of Japan for the rapid increase of the production of all varieties of war materials, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In order to realize the purpose in view, the Engineering and Scientific Department of Manchoukuo is expected to take the following measures:

1. The establishment of a perfect mobilization system, including the movement to enhance the patriotic spirit among the scientists and engineers of the country, by stressing to them their heavy duties as the producers of national defense materials.

2. The taking of all measures required for the rapid increase of production of iron, steel, coal, copper, and aluminum based on the fundamental industrial policy of the Government, including:

(a) Full operation of the special commissions intended for the development of priority industries; (b) Maintenance of close cooperation between different industrial commissions; (c) full operation of the existing equipment of production;

(d) coordination of prices and compilation of workmen's handbooks; (e) extension of technical advices and instructions to all the operatives in the service of priority industry factories; (f) comprehensive utilization of farms.

3. Increase of the fighting strength, including: (a) Establishment of anti-tuberculosis facilities; (b) establishment of protective measures for mothers and infants; (c) propagation of hygienic thought among the inhabitants in Manchoukuo and China; (d) adoption of effective measures for prevention against trachoma of Manchoukuo origin; (e) rationalization of the modes of living among the native people of Manchoukuo, through the propagation of knowledge about the science of living; (f) execution of a nationwide movement for the economy of all necessities.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1943

The Attitude of Neutral Countries

One noteworthy tendency in international politics since last winter has been the currency of "peace rumors" and the deep interest evinced by neutral countries in these reports. And we need hardly say that these "peace rumors" are traceable to Anglo-American sources. In America and Britain, the problem of post-war management of affairs has been and is claiming a great deal of attention. It is simply absurd for Anglo-American leaders to go out of the way to take up this particular problem in utter disregard of the fact that the war is actually in full swing and, besides, their side stands a very slender chance of victory, suffering defeat on defeat without end on all fronts. In carrying on discussions of this kind at the present time, however, they have an ulterior object in view. That is to say, they are at their usual game of propaganda in bringing this subject ostentatiously on the tapis. They have inwardly no confidence in the victory of their cause, and they are simply attempting by this means to engender a peace atmosphere in international politics. While indulging in these futile palavers on the one hand, they have been setting afloat on the other hand the rumor of an exchange of envoys between the Soviet Union and the Vatican. They have also been deliberately disseminating, with undue importance attached to them, the reports of the visits to the Vatican by Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's emissary, Archbishop Spellman, Colonel Juan Beigbeder, former Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, with a view to directing the anxious attention of neutral countries to the problem of peace. All this, coupled with the false impression of Axis reverses which they succeeded in creating among the neutral countries by assiduously playing up the invasion of North Africa by their forces and the progress of the Red Army's winter counter-offensive on the Eastern front, have caused the peace rumor to find much currency in neutral quarters.

With regard to Spellman's visit to the Vatican, there was a strong inclination among the neutral countries to attach much political significance to it, because he, by reason of his ecclesiastical position, is on friendly terms with the present Pope and also because he was generally believed to be better qualified than Taylor for the task of conveying President Roosevelt's secret message to the Pope. However, the baselessness of such a belief was pointed out by Vatican quarters, and, moreover, Spellman's subsequent movements have made it clear that he was not, in fact, charged with any political mission.

As regards the rumors of an exchange of envoys between the Soviet Union and the Vatican and of the consequent re-establishment of relations between them, they were at one time quite rampant, it having been alleged that Spellman would offer his good offices in the matter. It was further rumored that peace would be discussed between the Soviet Union and one of the Axis Powers. These rumors were nevertheless emphatically denied both by the Soviet Union, through the Tass news agency, and by the Vatican.

Concerning Colonel Juan Beigbeder's visit to the Vatican, it aroused a great deal of interest, in view of the fact that he was formerly the Spanish Minister of Marine and High Commissioner to Morocco and that he actually holds an important post in the Army General Staff Office. His subsequent visit to Washington and his interviews with American leaders have given rise to much conjecture as to the nature of his mission. Events have shown, in this case also, that his visit was devoid of all political significance and that his object was simply to inspect economic conditions in America. It is now practically certain that the object of his visit to America was at once to reach an understanding with the Washington authorities in regard to the Spanish plan to dispatch an economic mission to South American countries and to expedite the conclusion of an economic agreement regarding which negotiations had been going on between the United States and Spain since last autumn.

There is, of course, no denying the fact that, in view of Spain's difficult economic position, the United States is attempting to inveigle that country into the anti-Axis camp by offering favorable economic terms to her. It is nevertheless considered impossible for the sagacious leaders of the Spanish Government to fall victims to America's crafty maneuverings and commit their country to the reckless course of abandoning her policy of neutrality. This is especially so when it is remembered that Spain is on the Axis side ideologically and that judging from the circumstances connected with the formation of the present Spanish Administration it is obviously impossible for that country to align herself with the anti-Axis camp, of which the Soviet Union is a member. One of the main causes for Spain's present economic difficulty is the blockade of the Mediterranean planned by America and Britain. That peace in her colonial possessions is now seriously menaced is also ascribable to the invasion of North Africa by the Anglo-American forces. There is thus no reason why Spain should be friendlily disposed toward America and Britain. It was for the purpose of providing against the Anglo-American menace that Spain and Portugal formed the Iberian bloc between themselves. In fact, the Anglo-American menace to the Iberian bloc is imminent, as can be gathered from the open proclamation frequently made by the American Government that it would show no hesitation, in case of need, in making use of Portuguese territory as a strategic base.

Immediately after the Casablanca Conference, Winston Churchill flew to Turkey and held a conference with President Inonu, which eventuated in the conclusion of the new Anglo-Turkish Agreement. Turkey's neutral position has not been affected in the least by this fact, however. For proof we can point to the fact that there exists an economic agreement between Turkey and Germany too and that Turkey is actually obtaining valuable German cooperation for the construction of railways through the importation of large quantities of rails from Germany. Anyway, Turkish status is neutral, pure and simple. Indeed, it must be obvious to anybody that the wisest course for Turkey to pursue in the existing circumstances is to adhere to her present policy of strict neutrality.

Sweden is democratic ideologically, but inasmuch as she is contiguous to Finland on one side and borders on Norway under German sway on the other, she is closely related to Germany geographically. The economic relationship subsisting between them is also inseparably close. A matter of the gravest concern for Sweden is lest her land should be turned into a theater of war by the advance of the Soviet Union from the north and by the development of a "second front" in Scandinavia. While she is, no doubt, experiencing many difficulties and inconveniences at present on account of the war, she certainly regards it as most desirable that security in Scandinavia should be guaranteed by Germany's mighty military strength.

Inasmuch as the neutral countries in Europe are suffering many hardships due to the grave developments of the war situation they are, no doubt, sincerely solicitous of the speedy return of peace. It is, therefore, only natural that the slightest sign of a peace movement should arouse deep interest in them. This mentality of the neutral countries is being taken advantage of by the United States and Britain letting loose their peace propaganda. The truth is, however, that there is no possibility of peace at the present stage of the war. Nor is it possible, by the very nature of the present war, that peace will be negotiated before the war is fought out. Indeed, nothing short of the complete overthrow of Anglo-American imperialism can be expected to bring true world peace. It is obvious that the best way for the neutral countries to safeguard their security is for them to be on their guard against the crafty Anglo-American tactics of enticing them into the false course of departing from their present policy of neutrality.

A Year Ago Today

April 9, 1942

Japanese Army aircraft today attacked areas around Cebu City on Cebu Island, strafing enemy troop concentrations and setting ablaze the greater part of remnant enemy positions.

* * *

Japanese Expeditionary Forces in regions along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River fought a total of 360 battles with Chungking remnants during the month of March, field dispatches revealed today. Of the estimated 30,000 men in the remnant forces, 1,643 were taken prisoners and 1,896 others voluntarily surrendered to the Japanese. In addition, 3,052 war dead were left behind.

* * *

A recent attempt by United States troops to escape in motor torpedo boats from Mariveles and Corregidor has been frustrated by the Japanese Naval Units, which discovered the fleeing enemy and chased one of the motor boats back into the safety of the Corregidor fortress, caused another to be stranded on the coast west of Batangas, and captured the rest of the motor boats.

DUPLICITY AND PRETENSE LURK BEHIND ANGLO-U.S. COOPERATION

Invasion of North Africa Brought to Light London-Washington Discord Over World Domination

By KOZO MURAYAMA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

Day after day the global war is increasing in intensity, with an unending succession of deadly decisive combats. Modern total warfare with mammoth productivity and latest military science behind it is in full swing in all its fierceness.

But this should not divert our attention from the diplomatic side of the world struggle. Side by side with the intensification of armed conflict, wily diplomatic maneuvers and counter-maneuvers are being made.

A marked London-Washington discord over world domination has been brought to light since the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. This, coupled with the growing complication of the military and political situations in Europe, is found to result in a new turn in British foreign policy.

Aside from the manner in which the war situation progresses, the tendency toward the disintegration of the British Empire is fast gaining force. Desperate as John Bull is to check that tendency, he finds himself today without any means except diplomacy. It is by diplomacy that Britain has expanded her national strength and surmounted many a crisis. Shrewdness in international bargaining is a traditional British trait.

Churchill Uneasy

This compels a new appraisal of the significance of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's utterance, "I have no intention of becoming the liquidator of the British Empire." The utterance was directed primarily against the Axis in the midst of its large-scale offensive. Ironically, however, it is to be imagined that Churchill is now feeling an irresistible impulse to repeat the same utterance in vague protest to Britain's only ally and sole collaborator, the United States. For American aid to Britain, from the very beginning, has tended to encroach upon the foundation of the British domination of the world.

In creating and giving overt support to such a tendency the influential American magazine Life has played an eminent role. Since last summer, Life has been a vehement critic of Britain's conduct of war. It bitterly provoked Britain by declaring that she should fight for an anti-Axis victory and not for a triumph of the British Empire. Again, it made the sensational assertion that the time had come for the United States to assume world leadership, implying that Britain should follow America's lead. Such a sentiment is steadily being reflected in the American attitude toward Britain.

America's dispatch of positive material aids and war leaders and organizers to India, Australia, Chungking and West Asia has resulted in the infiltration of her influence into these British bases and has awakened the United States to her role as the leader. So much so that Wendell Willkie made the bombastic utterance, "The Indian question has become an American issue over which we can ill afford to remain silent. The American reticence on the Indian problem has had the effect of diminishing pro-American sentiment in the Orient." Secretary of Navy Frank Knox had no hesitation in declaring, "Upon the completion of the gigantic shipbuilding program now in course of execution, the United States will be in a position to rule over the seven seas of the world." "The West Indies should be incorporated into an economic bloc in order that economic and social conditions there may be improved," came from President Roosevelt. America has long been calling Canada the 49th state of the United States.

Intent on Encroachment

To all appearances, the United States means to pursue positively this policy of eating into the spheres of British domination. Thinking people in America today say in so many words that "the British Empire and its colonies constitute a domestic issue for the United States."

Little wonder, therefore, that Britain is very much on the qui vive and even has antagonism for the United States. Vociferous debates are going on in England over this aggressive policy of the United States. Categorical opposition to the slightest concession to America is being voiced in some quarters. Hot-headed elements in the British press have gone the length of making a rebuttal against Life's comments by declaring that Britain rose in arms on her own initiative and is not fighting under the leadership of another nation. Under compulsion, the Government made its attitude clear when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated:

"The British Empire will not withdraw from its position as a world power. Historical and geographical considerations demand that we continue to exist as a world power with rights and interests all over the globe. We must play a leading role during and after the war."

Can't Stand U.S. Conceit

It is all too plain that John Bull is not pleased with Uncle Sam's conceit. But the fact remains that Britain must have American cooperation and badly needs American aids. Placed in this predicament, Britain, while taking a passive, defensive stand, has made clear her resolve to hold the last line.

This delicate London-Washington dissension has come to the fore since the unlawful advance of Anglo-American troops into North Africa. Proof of this fact is to be found in the friction between the de Gallist faction and the Darlan-Giraud set as well as in the circumstances surrounding the assassination of Admiral Darlan.

On November 8, 1942, seven American divisions, 140,000 strong, under the command of General Eisenhower attempted an unlawful landing at Algiers and Morocco. The attempt succeeded because Darlan and Giraud turned traitors to their fatherland.

At once the United States appointed Admiral Darlan as the colonial administrator in North Africa and gave Giraud the post of Commander-in-chief of the French army in that area, in utter disregard of Britain's position and interests.

Britain, vitally interested in Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, could not countenance such arbitrariness. She lost no time in registering her displeasure, which found expression in the following statement by the de Gaullist committee (November 16, 1942):

"Neither General de Gaulle nor the national council have taken part in the negotiations concerning the establishment of the new regime and, therefore, disclaim any responsibility for it. The national council refuses to recognize any arrangements arrived at in those negotiations."

De Gualle vs. Giraud

Obviously, this was the de Gaullists' challenge to the Darlan-Giraud regime and, at the same time, an outburst of British dissatisfaction with the United States. On the day this statement was issued, the London correspondent of the New York Times cabled the following pertinent dispatch:

"Britain is certainly concerned over future political developments in North Africa. While consenting to the American military action, she is anxious to know whether the political measures being taken are temporary expedients accompanying military action or whether they are an expression of a fundamental American policy."

Shortly afterwards, Admiral Darlan was assassinated. His assassin was reportedly a young man of the de Gaullist faction. How uneasy Britain must have felt over Darlan's tie-up with the United States may be gathered from the fact that Darlan had been a prominent anti-British figure. By eliminating this puppet of Uncle Sam's, John Bull tried to find a way out of the impasse. It was feeble but desperate British resistance.

A break developed in Anglo-American relations then and there. This break is not, and will hardly become, serious enough to undermine Anglo-American collaboration, which is dictated by the present world situation. Nevertheless, a stage has definitely been reached where duplicity and pretense will lurk behind Anglo-American cooperation. Britain, especially, while keeping step with America, will have to devise surreptitious acts of unfriendliness toward her only and sole partner. The assassination of Admiral Darlan was a case in point. So was the Casablanca Conference, which aimed at regulating the de Gaulle-Giraud relations and failed.

More Aggravation Seen

All indications point to a further aggravation of the London-Washington differences. The dispatch of a large American force to North Africa has deprived Britain of her leading role in fighting in Europe, compelled her to enlarge the scale of national mobilization at a tremendous sacrifice to herself in the name of Anglo-American collaboration, driven her to a corner and speeded up her subservience to the United States. This is borne out by the fact that Britain's war economy has come to a momentous crisis since the opening of hostilities in North Africa. Naturally, the problems pending between the two countries in general, and Britain's many-sided schemes in particular, will come to assume new aspects.

In all probability, Britain is not complaining of the loss of leadership to the United States in the war. Only, she is careful to avoid sacrifices, as she has invariably been in similar circumstances. One has only to recall that Britain's territorial aggrandizement, extending over a long period, has been accomplished entirely at the sacrifice of other nations. Political and diplomatic stratagems have laid the foundation of the British Empire. Even in moments of desperation, Britain never forgets to exploit other nations. The worse a predicament, the more wily does she become in using other nations.

(To Be Concluded)

BRITISH SHIPPING FEARS AMERICAN COMPETITION

Britain Prepares for Post-War Race for Markets

(From the Berliner Borsenzeitung)

The annual report of the British Board of Shipping for 1942 has established four principles for the safeguarding of British shipping after the war which clearly reflect the apprehension which is felt in England with regard to the fate of this trade which is of vital importance to the island.

In the first place, a high degree of efficiency of the British merchant shipping is demanded which will enable it to compete successfully after the war. This efficiency could only be guaranteed if British merchant shipping remained in private hands. Secondly, a guarantee for an adequate employment in the overseas trade is demanded in order to secure the full utilization of the merchant fleet. The third principle holds that efficient ships, constructed at reasonable prices, form the basis of the entire shipping business and fourthly the desire is voiced to have Government subsidies allotted to the ship-owners, once competition is resumed.

At present only the first demand is of interest as it was clearly made with an eye toward the United States. It was with rather mixed feelings that the statements of Admiral Emory Land were taken notice of in Britain, according to which the American merchant fleet today already amounts to 61 per cent of the British fleet whose size would be surpassed in the course of this year.

A similar impression was created by the statement of Emmanuel Shinwell, Laborite, that the original shipping space of the British merchant fleet (21,500,000 tons) had already been lost in the course of this war. Although ships of other nations, sailing in England's service, are included in this figure, the British merchant fleet has suffered the largest part of these losses.

Voices Apprehension

The British Shipping Board also voices apprehension at an American preponderance which is quite understandable in this connection. It declares it "rather likely that the British merchant fleet will be considerably smaller after the end of the war than the American one." It is true that the American replacements are mostly typified ships, constructed with methods of mass production, whose quality does not come up to the normal requirements of ship-owners. Though they are better than the ships, turned out by American shipyards in large numbers during the first World War, and which later proved useless under peacetime conditions, they will also be inferior in the future to really first-rate ships.

As the British cannot even think of competing with the American mass production of ships, their only alternative is ships of superior quality, such as demanded by the report of the Shipping Board. It is easier, however, to raise such a demand than to put it into practice during the war while England is suffering from a dire shortage of ships. It is well known that the British ship-owners are showing a good deal of reserve towards the ships built by the Admiralty which they are to accept in exchange for their lost first-class ships. This clearly points out the inadequacies inherent in the British replacements.

Besides, financial questions are playing an important role and the satisfying of the future needs of capital of the ship-owners is called by the British Shipping Board one of the most difficult problems. This refers to the difference between the much increased building costs and the compensation payments for lost ships. If, thirdly, the British Shipping Board demands not only efficient ships, but ships built at reasonable prices, this amounts to an appeal for subsidies, for it is impossible to lower the considerably increased construction costs in shipbuilding within a short period.

Faced U. S. Competition

After the first World War England had to face a dangerous American competitor who once again was defeated because the United States was not in a position to utilize fully the chance that was offered to it. Thus, the British, because of their traditions and of their business experience, could maintain their positions as a whole. Their fleet—and that was most important—came out of the war as the biggest of the

(Continued on Page 5)

STURDY ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IS AIM OF NANKING GOVERNMENT

Rural Pacification Movement Greatly Contributes to Maintenance of Peace and Order in China

By KAZUO TAKEMURA
(From the Keikoku)

The National Government of China, which had been supporting Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, vowing to share pains and pleasures with it, took a step further by declaring war against the United States and Britain. This resolute stand of China was an epochal event, for it is a demonstration of that nation's responsibility to fight out the War of Greater East Asia in cooperation with Japan.

Immediately following the declaration of war, the National Government established the Supreme National Defense Council and reorganized the administrative machinery to cope with the new situation. At the same time, it decided upon the three courses of action to follow; namely, the maintenance of peace and order, expansion of the productive power and stimulation of war consciousness among the people. Since that time, it has been concentrating its energy to the attainment of these ends. Along with these counter-measures, the National Government has been trying to strengthen its relation with the North China Political Council with a view to securing ultimately political unity, but its immediate policy in the war is to direct its power toward the realization of those three items.

The National Government seeks to maintain peace and order in the country by encouraging the activity of the rural peace movement and to arouse the wartime consciousness through the popular movement. As for increasing the productive power of the nation, the Government announced its intention immediately following the declaration of war to accomplish this object by reorganizing the economic structure of Central China.

Effects Reorganization

As a measure to accomplish various economic policies, the National Government effected a reorganization of the National Economic Committee, raising it to the status of what might be regarded as the supreme wartime economic general headquarters. After the reorganization, the National Economic Committee met on February 12. It was attended by President Wang Ching-wei, chairman, and Chou Fu-hai, vice-chairman, and the rest of the members for the deliberation of various economic problems. The bills of foremost importance discussed at this meeting were (1) the reorganization of economic machinery, (2) the expansion of the productive power, (3) the smoothening of the flow of raw materials to meet the wartime demand and supply, (4) the economy of consumption and (5) the proper readjustment of the financial system.

These five items are very important for the National Government as the fundamental economic policy for concentrating its power in pushing the War of Greater East Asia in cooperation with Japan. The conference decided that the old economic machinery which was out of gear with the wartime economic structure, must be either improved or reorganized, that all kinds of industrial organizations must operate under their compatible systems, maintaining coordination among the organizations as much as possible throughout different stages of their work from production to distribution, and that all important industries may adopt a system of collective operation under the direction and supervision of the Government.

To increase production, the conference decided that the essential food products must be increased by improving agricultural technique, constructing irrigations, reclaiming waste lands, that mineral resources must be developed for the expansion of war industry, that the war and peace industries must be supplied with a maximum of raw materials and fuel and that industrial and agricultural producers must be guaranteed their profit as a measure for encouraging the reproduction of article.

Prices Regulated

To facilitate the flow of raw materials, it was decided that the prices of commodities must be properly regulated to maintain a rational ratio between raw materials, that the transportation system must be improved in order to do away with unnecessary expense, that raw materials must be distributed fairly and rationally by improving the distribution system, that the number of middlemen must be kept down to a minimum and that a law must be enforced to prohibit speculation, cornering and hoarding.

Regarding the fourth item relating to the economy of consumption, the conference decided that when the same kind of raw material is required for the manufacture of both ammunition and articles of daily necessities, the manufacture of a substitute must be encouraged for the latter, that the manufacture of high priced articles and luxuries must be prohibited, that unnecessary consumption must be restricted and that the rationing system must be classified according to kind of commodity and carried out appropriately.

As for the fifth and final item relating to financial adjustment, it was decided that the currency must be stabilized by securing the proper balance between the currency and constantly increasing productive power, that the sound banking system must be maintained for the gradual concentration of financial power in the Central Reserve Bank for the realization of the Government's economic policy and meeting other demands, that savings must be encouraged by stabilizing the value of currency, that the production of article must be encouraged by facilitating the accommodation of loans for promoting industrial enterprises, and that the banking system must be restored in agricultural districts.

These five wartime economic policies were formally approved by the Supreme National Defense Council held on February 13. As the result, they were immediately put into practice in concrete forms as the highest economic policies of the National Government for the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

Policies Are Rational

These economic policies are quite rational and appropriate because they are thoroughly in keeping with the actual economic condition of China under the administration of the National Government. Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, many pending economic problems in Central China, which had remained unsolved for years, had been cropping up one after the other awaiting solution. They were, however, synthetically solved and unified once and for all by the National Economic Conference, following China's participation in the war. From this consideration, the achievement of the conference is of a positive and far reaching significance.

The most adequate and fitting point of this general economic plan is the fact that the conference dealt wisely with various mooted problems, the demand for the solution of which had been of long standing. The government's policy for the gradual concentration of financial power in the Central Reserve Bank is quite reasonable from the viewpoint of the financial circles in Central China. The fact that the economic plan stimulates the penetration of capital into the areas under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government and encourages the restoration of banking facilities in agricultural districts, which had been regarded as a matter of urgent necessity, is one of the special features of this positive economic plan. When the contents of this plan are realized, the economic condition of Central China is bound to become strengthened and much will be the contribution to the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

The most important economic problem under the National Government in the future is what form the economic cooperation between Japan and China will take following the retrocession of concessions to China and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. The method of solving this problem will have a profound effect upon the construction of an economic structure in Central China and the economic relations between the two countries. We hope that the authorities concerned will take up this problem in the real spirit of cooperation, enabling the National Government to put its economic plan into actual operation for the establishment of a sturdy economic structure to meet the demand for the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

Words and Their Origin

Round Table

Those who sit at the Round Table are brave, worthy, noble gentlemen, who have won recognition and honor by their achievements. Mention of the Round Table is frequent in English and American literature, both ancient and modern.

Accounts differ concerning the number of seats at the celebrated Round Table of King Arthur. Some say that there were thirteen, in memory of the Apostles, the seat of Judas being always left vacant to keep in perpetual remembrance his treachery. But others declare that there were forty or fifty seats at the famous Table, with one place left unoccupied in honor of the Holy Grail, that was sought so eagerly by the knights.

It is generally held by historians that there is some basis of fact for the stories of the life of King Arthur, but the tales have been so expanded and embellished that he is known almost entirely as a fictitious character.